The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX....NO. 8747. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEGRO'S NEW BONDAGE

CRUEL LAWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH.

NORTH CAROLINA COLORED PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO GO WEST—THEIR PRESENT CONDITION WORSE THAN SLAVERY—HOW THE WHITES SWINDLE AND OPPRESS THEM—A PETITION FOR AID.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Two very intelligent-looking colored men have recently arrived here from North Carolina. They come as the agents of a very extensive society of colored people in the Second Congressional District of that State, and bring with them a petition which is signed by 163 respectable colored people, well known in the community in which they live, 150 of whom are heads of families, each averaging from five to ten in number. The petition is addressed to the National Emigration Aid Society, and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned colored people of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, having labored hard for several years under disadvantages over which we had no control, to elevate ourselves to a higher plane of Christian civilization; and, whereas, our progress has been so retarded as to nearly nullify all our efforts, after dispassionate and calm consideration, our deliberate conviction is that emigration is the only way in which we can elevate ourselves to a higher plane of true citizenship. As our means are insufficient to emigrate without the aid of friends, we therefore petition your honorable body, through our worthy agents, Samuel L. Perry and Peter C. Williams, for aid to emigrate to some of the Western States or Territories. And we furthermore agree to be bound by any contract which they may enter into in their efforts to secure aid for our transportation and settlement."

The two agents referred to are both young men—neither of them over 30 years of age—and were selected, no doubt, on account of their intelligence and conservative manner of speech. Neither of them has ever held any political office of any kind, one being a school-teacher and the other a Methodist Minister. They are fully empowered to make any arrangements on behalf of those they represent, and they hope for success, and will probably succeed, from the fact that they expect to prove the justness of their people's purpose to emigrate, not so much by tales of a bloody-shirt character as by a calm and business-like narration of the conditions under which the colored people in North Carolina are compelled to work and exist. They both called at the office of THE TIMES in this City a day or two ago and made a very clear and intelligent statement of the circumstances which are now impelling the exodus movement. The source of all their troubles is the State laws adopted by Democratic Legislatures. These laws virtually make the negro as much of a slave now as he was before the war; and as the negro seldom, if ever, gets his vote counted, though he may be allowed to put it into the ballot-box, there is no hope of ever changing their present condition. With them all hope has fled, and even the most prosperous of them despair of better times. According to the statements of the two agents, their greatest hardships are in consequence of the two laws known as the "Common Road law" and "The Landlord and Tenant act." The former requires every man in the counties, between the ages of 18 and 45, to work on the road not less than 10 days each year, and as many more days as the County Supervisors may require. There are few exemptions to this law, and as the colored people are usually the ones called upon to perform this road labor without compensation, it frequently works great hardship to families that exist only by the labor of day to day. The Landlord and Tenant act requires that farm rent shall be paid before any part of the crops are sold or consumed. In other words, the colored man who rents a small farm is not permitted to gather any part of his crop, either for sale or for home consumption, until he has gathered and delivered one-third of it to his landlord. It therefore sometimes happens that the colored farmer's family want even the common necessaries of life while he is gathering the one-third of his crop for the landlord, and he must gather it himself, alone, as he is not permitted to sell any part of it to procure money to hire help. Another great hardship of the colored farmers is the result of the mortgage system. A man is forced to get advances, sometimes of money, but generally of bacon, flour, meal, and other produce, and gives mortgages on his crops. The prices charged for the produce advanced, are invariably high, while the prices afterward allowed for the crops are correspondingly low. The consequence is that the mortgages take nearly the whole crop, and the remainder goes for rent. It sometimes happens, however, that after the mortgage is satisfied, there is nothing left to pay the rent with, and the inexorable landlord seldom shows mercy, but drives the poor family from the farm.

The hardships of the colored farm laborers employed by white farmers are no less rigorous. Farm laborers are paid $6 a month and "found," which means that they are given shelter and just enough to eat to keep them from starving. The average food allowance for each laborer per week is four pounds of pork or bacon and one peck of corn-meal. They can cook these two articles as they please, but they never get a varied bill of fare. A laborer who has a family is allowed to keep them on the farm, but unless they do work they are not fed by the "boss." Indeed, the general rule is that laborers must feed their own families, and they have only $6 a month to do it with. Out of this amount must also come the money paid for clothes and a little tobacco. The laborers on public works of the State were formerly allowed $18 a month. That amount was reduced, however, to $12, and it is now proposed to give them only $8 a month. The colored people judge from this that the wages of farm laborers will also be reduced next year, as laborers on public works always get about double that paid to farm hands.

Even this small sum of $6 a month, however, is not paid in cash. The white "boss" almost invariably pays his hands in scrip, and the country merchants or cross-road shop-keepers take this scrip in payment for goods at a discount of about 25 per cent. The "boss" subsequently redeems the scrip at a reduction of about 10 per cent. on its face value, so that both "boss" and merchant profit by the business. The cheated negroes have no option in these transactions, and even if they had the cash to buy with, they would be compelled to pay at least 25 per cent. more for the necessaries of life than Northern laborers pay in Northern communities.

Under these circumstances, the negroes are utterly helpless. If any one of them murmurs or complains, or is suspected in any way of being disposed to create dissatisfaction among his co-laborers, he is at once discharged. In this way the negroes are cowed. The "boss" is always on the watch, and his constant threats to discharge somebody keeps the negroes under the most perfect discipline. The fear of discharge alone, however, is not the secret of the meek submission of the negroes. The white legislators have, by a complex system of Democratic legislation, succeeded in successfully co-operating with the tyrannical "bosses." Under what is known as the Vagrancy act, any person without occupation may be arrested and put to work in the vagrant gang of laborers. A negro who is discharged by one "boss" seldom gets hired by another, and he is doomed to the vagrant gang, for he cannot obtain employment, however willing he might be to work.

All these things keep the negroes in abject servility to their old masters. Indeed, the two agents above referred to declare positively that the oldest negro in North Carolina fails to remember a time when their slavery was more complete or their hardships greater. They say that very few, if in fact any, of the negroes own farms. Some of them, a few years ago, purchased small tracts of land on time and paid for them in monthly installments. Of late, however, the installment plan has proved a failure. One man after paying up $5,000 on his farm, was unable to pay the last installment, and his land was sold and he got nothing. It was bid in for the amount of the last installment due.

In reference to public schools, the colored people have nothing to boast of. No new schools of any size have been built since the Republicans had control of the State Government, and as it is now the public schools for the colored children are only kept open three or four months in the year. Colored school-teachers formerly received $60 a month, but now they get only $10 and $15. Everything possible is done to discourage and limit education, and the colored people understand this fact only too well. The two agents said these things were not all, but that they could talk for hours, telling of their disadvantages in the South. Their people expected to suffer for a while in the West, or at whatever point they should move to, but there they could hope for better times. As it is, they suffer in the South, and have no hope of a change. On the contrary, things grow worse each year, and there is not a hamlet or a farm-house of colored people in the South in which dissatisfaction, not to say despair, does not reign at all seasons of the year. The 163 signers of the petition referred to above are not destitute. They belong to the prosperous class, and can each raise from $50 to $100 on their farm implements, &c., and they are anxious to go to any eligible place. They hope for a little aid respecting transportation, but will emigrate, they say, if they have to journey on foot.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Cheap excursion rates having been extended to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Topeka, Kan., 100 colored people left here to-night for Kansas, and more will follow to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA TRIALS.

SENTENCING REVENUE LAW VIOLATORS—SOME CURIOSITIES OF THE SESSION OF THE COURT.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 22.—The United States District Court for the Western District of South Carolina, in session here since Aug. 25, closed its labors on Saturday, and Judge Bryan pronounced sentence on 33 prisoners convicted of illicit distilling and resistance to revenue officers. Six of these will leave here to-night for the Albany Penitentiary, and the remainder will be left to expiate the penalty of their sins in the County Jails of Walhalla, Pickens, and Greenville. E. W. M. Mackey and Warren Marshall, Assistant District Attorneys, who conducted the prosecutions, were highly complimented by the members of the Bar, at the close of the session, for the skill and fairness with which they performed the duties of their office. Judge Bryan was also presented with testimonials from the jurors, complimenting him on his ability as a presiding officer and his impartiality.

The total number of arrests made by Marshal Wallace and his deputies for revenue violations since the last term of court amounts to 473. Of these many were held for further hearing, and others were discharged by the United States Commissioners. One hundred and seventy-three cases were tried at this session, about 50 of which were continued to the next term. In the others there were either acquittals by the jurors, with the above named exceptions, or a nolle prosequi was entered by the attorneys for the Government on account of lack of evidence. During the trial of the Pickens cases a question arose as to the veracity of the Government witnesses, and from the evidence adduced it seemed that one-half of the citizens of the county would not believe the other half on oath. A colored witness, who wore a "red shirt" in the last campaign, said that there were "mighty low people in Pickens County." The Government law officer, seeing Sheriff Mauldin, of Pickens County, present, asked the witness what he thought of him. "Well, the Sheriff," replied the witness, "is not as low as some, but he am fallin' mighty fast." The efficiency and equity of the new Jury law was fully tested, and the result is anything but flattering to the framers of the law. One of the juries was almost entirely composed of mountaineers and such as derive a living from them. The consequence was that they brought in verdicts of "not guilty" in almost every instance, especially when the political standing of the culprits impressed them, and one of them even declined to sign the testimonial to Judge Bryan because Assistant District Attorney Mackey had signed it.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES RENEWED.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE REPUBLICAN POSTMASTER OF BLACKVILLE, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Trustworthy information has been received here from South Carolina which gives alarming accounts of the political situation in that State. It is said that in anticipation of the Presidential and State elections of next year, the Democrats are already resorting to acts of intimidation and outrage. Close on the heels of the Boyce assassination, intelligence has been received of the attempted murder of Frederick Nix, Jr., Postmaster at Blackville, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, in the upper part of the State. Nix is an influential Republican, and took a conspicuous part in bringing the Kuklux and Red-shirt men before the Federal courts last Winter. He was appointed Postmaster only a few months ago, and, notwithstanding his efficiency as an officer, he is despised on account of his Republican politics. On the 16th inst. one of the notorious night-riders entered the Post Office, and after vainly endeavoring to create a row, deliberately put his revolver through the delivery window and fired at the Postmaster. Luckily, the shot did not take effect, passing through the Postmaster's clothes. Similar outrages none the less bold are represented as occurring in other parts of the State, and already the negroes are beginning to fear for their lives. United States District Attorney Northrop is said to be himself completely overawed by the audacity of the acts, and there is little hope of meting out punishment to the guilty persons if taken into court. Northrop was appointed District Attorney upon the recommendation of Wade Hampton, and was confirmed by the Democrats of the Senate, the Republicans, with three exceptions, voting solidly against him. He is a native of the State, and after the war turned extreme Radical until Gov. Chamberlain's downfall, when he joined those in favor of Hampton. It is not unlikely, if such outrages as above referred to continue, that some changes may be made in the Federal offices of South Carolina.

SUSSEX COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The conference committee appointed by the Republican, Anti-Ring, and Greenback Conventions, after a conference of three hours, presented the following names, which have been accepted by the Anti-Ring and Greenback Conventions, but not by the Republicans: For Senator, Samuel H. Hunt, Anti-Ring Democrat, of Greene; for Assembly, William A. Stiles, Republican, of Wantage; for Clerk, George Hardin, Greenback-Democrat, of Newton. Mr. Stiles withdrew, and Dr. Carlos Allen, Republican, of Vernon, was named in his place.

ANTI-ROBINSON NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The anti-Robinson Democrats to-day nominated the following gentlemen for Assemblymen: First District, Michael Cassidy; Second District, Francis Marshall; Third District, George W. Miller; Fourth District, James Hayden.

CRUSHED BY A BEAM.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Peter Maurer, a man of middle age, of this city, was fatally injured by a falling stick of timber at the Delaware and Hudson Canal dock this afternoon. It required three men to remove the beam from his body. He has sustained a fracture of the spinal column, and has total paralysis of the lower limbs.

FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The grain house of Smith, Hewell & Co. failed to-day, with liabilities placed at $800,000. The failure is owing to the increase in the price of grain during the past few days. Jesse Smith, the head of the firm, is President of the Commercial Exchange.

THE LYNN TRUNK MYSTERY

JENNIE CLARK'S MURDERERS ON TRIAL.

MRS. GOODRICH AND DR. KIMBALL IN COURT—APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS—BEGINNING OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The trial of the persons arrested in July last as principal and accessories in the murder of Jennie Clark, the victim of the Lynn trunk mystery, which created so profound and wide-spread a sensation last Winter, began in the Superior Criminal Court to-day. The defendants are Mme. Caroline C. Goodrich, charged with having performed the abortion, and Dr. Daniel F. Kimball, charged as an accessory after the fact. The other person arrested at the time these persons were taken into custody—Allen N. Adams, a resident of Boston Highlands, in whose family the girl lived as a servant—will be tried at the next term of the court, on the charge of having feloniously procured Mme. Goodrich to commit the abortion. He is now out on bail. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and the interest was unflagging during the entire day. There was less delay than usual in getting down to business. Judge Aldrich presided. The Government was represented by District Attorney Stevens, and the defendants by William B. Gale and Walter Mason.

Naturally, the prisoners were objects of especial attention. the "Madame," as Mrs. Goodrich is called, appears, at first glance, to be a mild-mannered lady, but closer scrutiny reveals firm lips and resolute eyes. She is, apparently, about 45 years of age, of spare visage, with high cheek bones, of medium height, and slight, though evidently strong, frame. She was neatly dressed, and wore during the day's session her hat and shawl, the former a black velvet adorned with a large black plume, and the latter a plaid, which she wore pinned closely to her throat. She was given a chair just outside the prisoners' dock. Kimball was neatly dressed in black and wore a diamond on his spotless linen. Both were pale and a trifle uneasy at the opening of the trial, but soon regained their self-possession. Kimball's seat was in the dock. There was no trouble about the jury, the regular jury of the court taking the case, it being assured that none had formed an opinion upon it. The indictments were read, long documents, setting forth the charges in elaborate detail. During the reading the prisoners stood up, and remained standing, listening attentively, but so controlling themselves that their faces expressed no feeling. The District Attorney then opened, stating the case and what he expected to prove very briefly and concisely.

The witnesses for the Government were 34 in number. The old trunk in which the body was found was brought forward and placed in full view of the jury, and the trial was begun. The first witnesses testified to finding the trunk and discovering its contents. Those following testified to the identification of the body, and then came the story of the crime as told by the nurse of Jennie Clark after the abortion, through whose statements last July the detectives were enabled to complete their chain of evidence against the prisoners and secure their arrest and indictment. Among the witnesses called to testify to the identification of the body was the mother of the girl, and, considering the fact which she stated, that she had seen little of her daughter while she was a child and lived apart from her, her frequent tears, interrupting her testimony, fell upon a somewhat unsympathetic audience, and were promptly set down by the worldly crowd as hypocritical. The medical examiner, Dr. J. G. Pinkham, of Lynn, testified to the appearance of the body when found, and the result of his examination, showing the brutality of the treatment. The hair had been carelessly and roughly cut; the nose had been severed by a clean cut and also a part of the upper lip; one leg was so bent up that the heel rested on the hip, and the other was also bent over so that the body could be entirely packed in the trunk, and there were appearances going to show conclusively that an abortion had been performed, and that death had occurred from peritonitis, following an abortion.

The testimony of the nurse of Jennie Clark came at the close of the afternoon. Her name is Ella Forsyth, and the house is in Haughton-street, Somerville, near the Cambridge line; she had known Mrs. Goodrich, she said, for six years; on a Wednesday in February last, the 13th, the girl Jennie Clark came to her house for nursing, from Mrs. Goodrich's; the next day she [the nurse] visited the Madame, who said that the girl was three and a half months pregnant, and she had operated upon her the day before; the witness told Mrs. Goodrich that she was afraid that the girl was delicate and broken down; Mrs. Goodrich said she would come out all right; nothing was said about what should be done if anything happened; she said she had sent the girl to her, knowing she was a good nurse; if the girl did not come around, she would operate again; Thursday the girl was about the same; she complained of pain all through her; the nurse placed a jug of hot water at her feet and put more clothes on her; Friday her pain increased, and was in the abdomen; Saturday and Sunday she was the same, and at 6 o'clock Monday morning she was delivered of a fetus; Monday, at 10 o'clock, the witness sent for Dr. J. McDonald, and he prescribed 20 drops of laudanum and a spoonful of brandy; Monday night Dr. Kimball came and asked how the case was getting on; she told him the girl was going to die; he told her that if she died it would be bad for her; she asked why; he said she would be blamed for it; the girl must be buried quietly; he would do anything after Jennie died; she must be buried quietly, and he would take her 10 miles into the country and bury her; she must be buried quietly, without any one knowing it; Dr. Kimball then went up stairs, and said that he could remove the pain in her abdomen in 10 minutes; Kimball began to rub the girl, who objected; she [the witness] applied a hop-bag; on the night the girl died Kimball called, and, learning of her death, said he would go and see the man who got the girl in trouble; Kimball subsequently told the witness that when he saw the man the latter exclaimed, "My God! what will become of my wife and two children! Give the girl a decent burial."

The night after, the witness continued, Kimball again called and proposed to take the body away in a trunk, as was often done, he said, in transporting bodies between New-York and Boston; the witness refused to have anything to do with it, and he asked her if she had a trunk; she pointed out some, and he said they were too large; she then pointed out a smaller one, which he said would do, and took it up stairs; she told him that a patient who had the heart disease was in the house, whom she thought suspected something, and she would take her into the sitting-room, and he must be quiet; soon after she found the front door open and closed it; going to her room, she found that the body was gone and a sheet was missing; the girl had with her when she came a black dress trimmed with velvet, cloak trimmed with dark fur, black velvet hat, and an old-fashioned shawl of red and white in small plaids; Kimball, before he took the body away, told the witness to burn the girl's clothes, even to the shawl-strap; the Sunday following Kimball came to the witness and told her to keep her mouth shut, and that Mrs. Goodrich would give her [witness] 50 cents for every dollar she [Mrs. Goodrich] owned; he further said that the thing would never get out, and if it did, he would take the whole blame on himself; Kimball further told the witness that Mrs. Goodrich would pay her fully for her trouble just as soon as she got money; one evening, after the body was taken from her house, Kimball called; she asked him if he had seen what was in the newspapers; he said yes; she asked him why he had mutilated the body, and he claimed that it was necessary, so that the body would not be recognized; she asked him what he had done with the nose and hair cut from the head, and he said he had given them to Mrs. Goodrich, who burned them.

The witness was then cross-examined. She described her business as that of a nurse; she took in children to board; took in women to be confined; she had perhaps 10 or 11 to be confined, about four of them from Mrs. Goodrich, all proper cases for confinement; she protested that she did not know that an abortion had been performed upon the girl Jennie before she came to the house; she did not know until the next day; thought she came for a full confinement; she went to Boston to see Mrs. Goodrich because the girl was low-spirited and could not talk.

GEN. GRANT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LION OF THE DAY—PROGRAMME FOR HIS ENTERTAINMENT DURING THE WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Gen. Grant remained in his apartments most of the time yesterday, and received calls from a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Congressmen George Hazleton, of Wisconsin, and J. F. Jorgensen, of Virginia; H. F. Page, of California; J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. Gen. and Mrs. Grant, in conversation, expressed their appreciation of the reception given them, and were particularly impressed with the good conduct and bearing of the people throughout the demonstration, and the entire absence of anything like rude crowding among the thousands who gathered to welcome them.

A special committee, consisting of J. Henly Smith, Chairman; Gen. James Coey, Mayor Bryant, and M. D. Borack, have arranged a programme for the week, as follows: This evening Gen. Grant and party will visit the California Theatre to witness a performance of the military spectacle, "The Color Guard," after which a serenade will be given by the band of the Second Brigade of the National Guards in the court of the Palace Hotel. On Tuesday, at 11 A. M., Gen. and Mrs. Grant will attend the special session of the Methodist Conference at the Palace Hotel. At 1 P. M., escorted by Mayor Bryant, the Supervisors, and the Executive Committee, they will proceed to the Mayor's office at the new City Hall, where they will hold a general reception during the entire afternoon. In the evening they will attend a ball at the Mechanics' Pavilion, given in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Police Department. On Wednesday evening they will witness for the first time a performance of "Pinafore" at Baldwin's Theatre. On Thursday they will leave by the 11:15 A. M. boat for Oakland, where they will be entertained during the day, returning at 6 P. M. On Friday they will all take a special train at noon for San José to attend the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Exhibition. They will be attended by the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the Executive Committee, and will return in the evening. On Saturday morning they will visit the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and in the evening will attend a camp-fire of Union and Confederate veterans at the Pavilion. Besides carrying out this programme, during the day, on Wednesday, they will be entertained by Major-Gen. McDowell at his head-quarters, at Black Point, and in the evening of Thursday will attend the Carnival ball at the Pavilion.

This forenoon Gen. Grant, by special request, reviewed the Stockton Guard in the court of the Palace Hotel. Shortly before noon, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Mayor and Mrs. Bryant, he visited Tabor's photographic gallery and had some pictures taken. His departure from the hotel was made by a side entrance, and was unobserved. This afternoon, a party consisting of the General and Mrs. Grant and suite, Mayor Bryant, Supervisors Danforth, Gibbs, and Talbot, and Gens. Coey and Miller, drove to the Cliff, where they lunched.

The General has accepted an invitation to visit Virginia City about Oct. 20, on his way east. He will time his visit to Oregon so that it will take place during the State fair, the first week in October.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Gen. Grant has telegraphed that he will be present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in this city on Nov. 5 and 6. It is expected to be one of the grandest reunions since the close of the war.

A FATAL TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

THE CHARLES W. PARKER BLOWN UP NEAR CHICAGO—FOUR MEN KILLED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A terrible disaster occurred on the lake, just outside of this city, this morning, which, in fatal results, exceeds anything that has occurred in this section for nine years. The particulars of the affair are necessarily meagre, as every one connected with it who was in any way able to explain the situation was killed. From persons on neighboring craft at the time of the catastrophe the following particulars were obtained: The tug Charles W. Parker, Capt. Robert Leary, of the Vessel-owners' Towing Company's Line, left her dock, at the foot of Franklin-street, at 5 o'clock this morning, in company with the tug E. P. Ferry and some other craft of the same line, bound for the lake to look after tows. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the Parker and her consort were off Lincoln Park, at about 9:30 o'clock, when the noise of a tremendous explosion rent the air, and the people on the barge and tug Ferry saw through the fog which prevailed at the time pieces of the wreck of what had been but a moment before the tug Parker, flying through the air. The hull of the Parker went down like a shot, while a dark mass fell on the water with a thud, about half a block away from the spot where the explosion occurred. The Ferry at once dropped the line of her tow and made for this object, which proved to be Henry McGuire, the Parker's deck-hand. He was still alive, but terribly lacerated. He said he was sitting at the extreme stern of the boat when he felt himself lifted up by some irresistible force and thrown violently into the water, where he was picked up. To the fact that he was sitting so far away from the boiler is ascribed his miraculous escape. Nothing was seen of the other members of the crew, and the impression is that their bodies were torn into fragments. Those known to be killed are: Robert Leary, Captain of the boat; William Burton, steward; John Callaghan, engineer, and John P. Rogers, fireman. The crew of the life-saving station at once manned their life-boat and started out to find what traces they could of the dead men. The tug Charles W. Parker was a screw propeller of 36 tons burden. She was built at Buffalo in 1870, and was valued at about $7,500.

OUTRAGES IN FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 22.—The greatest indignation has prevailed here to-day over the attempted murder of Officer Townsend last night. It is expected that a meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held to-morrow, and an effort will probably be made to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the assailant. It is rumored that one of the Aldermen is willing to vote for an increase of the Police force. The French residents are greatly agitated over the present outrages, and particularly the assault on their countrymen last week. Several meetings were held last week, and resolutions were passed denouncing the action of those members of the Board of Aldermen who refuse to increase the Police force. Naturalization papers are to be taken out, and the Frenchmen expect to poll 250 votes in the coming municipal election.

A committee of [illegible] from the Fall River Iron-works waited on the Treasurer to-day, and asked for an increase of wages. They were promptly told that after Oct. 1 wages would be increased 10 per cent.

ANOTHER NEW-JERSEY ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The organization of a new road, the West Jersey and Atlantic City, was effected to-day, with a capital of $500,000. It is to run from Newfield, a station on the West Jersey Railroad, about 30 miles from Camden, through May's Landing to Atlantic City. From Newfield to Camden the tracks of the West Jersey Railroad will be used. George Wood, of R. D. Wood & Sons, of this city, is the President. The road is to be in operation next season.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—It is rumored that the Governor-General has petitioned the Home Government for leave to reside in Toronto [illegible] of each year during his term of office.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE TERMS OF PEACE IN ZULU-LAND.

NO DANGER OF FURTHER HOSTILITIES—THE PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE CHIEFS—MANY CONQUERED TRIBES RESTORED TO THEIR RIGHTS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sept. 2, says: "King Cetywayo will come here immediately to await the orders of the Home Government. His capture has had a quieting effect among the natives, and the danger of a rupture with the Pondos has passed away. A full assembly of the great chiefs, counselors, and people of Zulu-land was to be held at Ulundi to-day, when the terms of peace were to be proclaimed, and each of the chiefs selected to rule over the territories was to sign an agreement. According to this agreement the chief undertakes to forego the importing of arms from any quarter whatsoever, and the importation of merchandise from the sea coast is also forbidden. The making of war and the succession to a chieftainship will be subject to the approval of the British Government. When British subjects are accused of crimes, trial and sentence will depend on the Resident's approval. The alienation of land will be absolutely forbidden. In all respects these chiefs will be sovereigns, each in his own territory. A chief will not be compelled to admit missionaries, and the prohibition of the alienation of land will not be relaxed in favor of grants to missionaries. The British Residents will be instructed to advise the chiefs, but to exercise no authority over them. If the chiefs disregard the terms of agreement, the Residents will report their conduct, but will have no power to give orders. The course of the White Umvolosi River from Kambula Mountain to the sea will divide the Northern from the Southern Residency divisions. Many of the chiefs receiving territories are representatives of ancient tribes who were subjugated by the Zulus, and they rejoice at the recovery of their independence."

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN RUSSIA.

A LARGE PORTION OF KIEV DESTROYED—THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY VERY GREAT.

ODESSA, Sept. 22.—The *Vjestnik* (newspaper) publishes a letter from Kiev describing the terrible fire which occurred in that city on the 3d inst. While a furious storm was raging the fire broke out in seven different places. The offices of the Fire Brigade and the chief police station, a gunpowder magazine, and four petroleum stores were simultaneously set on fire. The whole city was wrapped in a thick, black cloud of smoke, and every now and then the people were terrified by a series of detonations and loud explosions. The entire garrison and the firemen of the suburbs and many of the inhabitants labored indefatigably to extinguish the fire, but, despite their efforts, it continued until the morning of the second day after it broke out. The loss was enormous. Many lives were lost, including those of several children.

The City of Kiev, or Kajef, is the capital of the Province of Kiev, and is situated in the most fertile part of the Ukraine, on the right bank of the Dnieper River, 270 miles north of Odessa. In 1867 its population was 70,591. The city is divided into four parts, known as the Old Town, the Petcherskoi or new fort, the Podol or low town, and the Vladimir, which was added by Catharine III. Before the conversion of the Russians to Christianity, the old town was the principal seat of Sclavonian and Russian heathen worship, and it now contains, among other churches, the Cathedral of St. Sophia, a magnificent structure of the fifteenth century, and the palace of the Greek Metropolitan. The fort contains the Petcherskoi Monastery, and the bastions and walls and the glittering gilded and colored cupolas of the churches make a powerful impression upon travelers who look upon them for the first time. In this division are the barracks, arsenals, and magazines, the houses of the officers, and the palace of the Governor, many churches, and the catacombs of St. Anthony, filled with the bones of venerated saints. The Podol is the commercial part of the city, and is regularly laid out and embellished with gardens. Kiev has a large university, founded in 1834, and several other institutions, of which the Greek Theological Seminary in the Patcherskoi Monastery is the best endowed and the most frequented. The early history of the place is variously traced, by some to the time of the Greek colonies near the north cost of the Black Sea, by others to a foundation in the fifth century. It became the residence of the Princes of Novgorod in the last quarter of the ninth century. As the capital of Christianized Russia, it was adorned, in the eleventh century, with many churches, but, after the middle of the twelfth century, it was deprived of its rank, afterward suffering devastation at the hands of the Tartars, in the Lithuanian and Polish wars, and by plague and sweeping fires. It was for three centuries in the hands of the Poles, but was reannexed to Russia by the peace of 1667.

AN AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

BISMARCK AND ANDRASSY REACH AN UNDERSTANDING—GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TO SUPPORT EACH OTHER IN EVERY EVENT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Vienna says Count Andrassy met Prince Bismarck at the railway station, and accompanied him to his hotel. A crowd had been assembled there some hours awaiting the arrival of the German Chancellor, and received him with cheers. The Austrian press give Prince Bismarck a hearty welcome, not only as a great statesman, but as a warm friend of Austria.

A Berlin correspondent reports that the German newspapers without exception hail the visit as the surest guarantee of European peace. The semi-official *North German Gazette* explains that Austro-Hungary will find this understanding between the two powers to be the best safeguard against Pan-slavism; Germany has in it a rear guard against coalitions for revenge and Europe an assurance of peace. The *National Zeitung* expresses implicit confidence in Prince Bismarck's foreign policy, points out the propriety and necessity of the Austrian alliance, and likens the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine. Discussions of the new alliance occupy the journals to the exclusion of other topics.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A correspondent at Vienna says it is understood that the conference between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy was mutually satisfactory, and that the question of a written or unwritten alliance is immaterial, because the conference has really resulted in the sealing of preceding negotiations. An agreement has been made that Germany and Austria-Hungary shall firmly support each other in every event. Count Andrassy was authorized by the Emperor to declare, at the beginning of the conference, the willingness of the Emperor to conclude a defensive alliance. Prince Bismarck, in an interview with the Emperor, stated that Emperor William had authorized him to make a similar declaration.

BURMAH'S DRUNKEN KING.

ORDERS SENT TO THE BRITISH MINISTER TO WITHDRAW—THE KING'S CRUELTIES CONTINUED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Rangoon says: "It is generally believed that orders have been sent to the Acting Resident at Mandelay, Burmah, to leave with his party as soon as he can without betraying undignified haste or appearance of fear. This measure will give general satisfaction, as no intercourse now exists between the Residency and the Burmese Court worth running any risk for. The Acting Resident has not been treated with more discourtesy than was shown to the Resident, but the ordinary civilities and attentions due to the representative of the British Government have been studiously withheld, and his presence has had no effect in checking the cruelties which are still practiced by the court. It is just possible that the Acting Resident may think it less dangerous to remain quietly than to leave, but it is not probable. The actual risk to the members of the Residency is only slight. Still, some risk is inevitable as long as the King continues his drinking orgies, surrounded by young advisers too ignorant and hot-headed to appreciate the danger of a war with England. The Burmese were reported to be delighted at the departure of Col. Browne, the British Resident, declaring that they only desired to be left alone to pursue their own policy without the interference of foreigners. The King dislikes having foreigners near him. Everything is reported quiet at Mandelay, although the King's cruelties continue."

THE REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE COMMANDER OF THE MUTINEERS EXECUTED—YAKOOB KHAN'S CONDUCT UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Calcutta dispatch says: "The Government is not satisfied regarding the Ameer's conduct. The Ameer has caused the execution of the commander of the mutineers."

Public opinion among all classes is strong against the Ameer for not protecting the lives of the members of the British Embassy, and he has forfeited forever the respect of his subjects.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Shutur-i-Gardan says: "A body of Mongols waylaid a returning convoy near this place, killed nine sepoys and 16 muleteers, and carried off 84 mules."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Calcutta says: "The reports from Cashmere are still very gloomy. All European eye-witnesses agree that great corruption prevails among the authorities. The Maharajah and his Ministers show a want of energy in relieving the distress of the people. A ghastly story has been going the rounds, that two boat-loads of famine-stricken people were taken out into the lake and drowned. The story has been contradicted, apparently on the authority of the Durbar, but it obtained general credence among the people and visitors in the valley."

The strike of the colliers in Staffordshire has been ended by the masters yielding to their demands.

Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £100,000 is for shipment to New-York.

ROME, Sept. 22.—Monsignor Leray, who has been appointed Bishop in partibus, is destined to succeed Archbishop Perché at New-Orleans.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—An imperial decree summons the members of the Reichsrath to meet on the 7th of October.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 17.—Lord Augustus Loftus opened the Industrial Exhibition to-day. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The *Turkestan Gazette* states that one of the chiefs of the Tekke-Turkomans arrived at Merv in July last to request the assistance of the inhabitants to repel the Russians. Fully half of the Turkomans of the Merv district promised their co-operation, while the other half refused.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The *North German Gazette* says: "As the Emperor's stay at Metz may be short, and his time fully occupied with the military manœuvres, the intention of dispatching envoys from the neighboring countries to salute him has been abandoned."

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Hon. Fernando Wood had an interview to-day with M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, and discussed with him the proposed Franco-American Treaty of Commerce.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Paris dispatch says the grape crop of France is bad in quality and deficient in quantity.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "Mr. George Walker, United States Commissioner, is actively engaged in endeavoring to persuade Germany to reintroduce the bi-metallic standard."

The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada have issued a special report on the proposals for fusion with the Grand Trunk Railway, which will be submitted at the meeting of the shareholders on the 2d of October. The report states that the policy of the Great Western has always been peaceful, and that of the Grand Trunk Company aggressive. The inability of the Great Western Company to pay dividends is attributed to the persistent competition of the Grand Trunk Road. The Directors of the Great Western Company insist on a division of all competitive traffic, and maintain that Sir Henry Tyler's amalgamation proposals are illegal, as no such arrangement would be binding without the sanction of the Canadian Legislature. The Great Western Company is willing to enter into any arrangement which will put an end to the competition, but not on the terms proposed by Sir Henry Tyler.

A Vienna correspondent reports that the state of affairs in Eastern Roumelia is beginning to attract the attention of the powers. Gov. Aleko Pasha has opposed the instructions of the Porte in every instance, and the advanced National Party are becoming masters of the situation.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $365,893 78, and from Customs, $467,789 25.

The Smithsonian Institution reports that Prof. Peters, of Clinton, announces the discovery by himself of a planet of the eleventh magnitude, in 23 hours 44 minutes right ascension and 10° 5' south declination, with a daily motion of 7 minutes south.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ended June 30 will show that during the year 2,876 Post Offices were established and 1,679 discontinued. The total number of offices existing June 30, 1879, was 40,872. Since that date there has been an increase of 372 offices.

A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day shows that the total value of exports from Great Britain and Ireland to all countries during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1878, was £128,364,795, and during the same period in 1879, £122,762,423. The total value of imports into Great Britain from all countries during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1878, was £255,386,491, and during the same period in 1879, £231,622,804.

Mr. Donnan, the United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, in a dispatch to the Department of State, confirms the reports of other Consuls as to the alarming deficiency of the crops in the United Kingdom. When the great famine occurred in Ireland, in 1845, the crops of England and Scotland were fair. Very different is the case now. Disastrous reports come from even the most celebrated of England's agricultural counties. In the first week of September, when the sickle, the scythe, and the reaper are usually in active operation, the grain is hardly colored. Not only is the potato crop deficient, but the almost equally important roots, turnips and mangel, are this year a failure.

FAILURES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—R. H. Golsan & Co. and Debendio & Co., grain-dealers in this city, were caught short on wheat and corn during the recent advance, and failed. Golsan & Co. settled to-day at 44 cents on the dollar on the basis of the closing prices on Saturday, which is understood to entail a loss of about $25,000. Debendio & Co. is a branch of a New-Orleans house, and their loss, it is said, will be total, and will cause the suspension of the parent firm in New-Orleans. They owe in Europe over 500,000 bushels of wheat, and their loss is probably between $40,000 and $50,000.

AN UNSUSTAINED ACCUSATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Gov. Robinson to-day gave a hearing in the matter of the charges against J. Fonda Viele, Loan Commissioner and County Clerk in Schenectady County, of malfeasance in office. The complainants were represented by W. D. Murphy, and Mr. Viele by Judge A. A. Yates. After a full hearing, the complaint was dismissed by the Governor, on the ground of an utter want of evidence to sustain it.

PITTSBURG RACES POSTPONED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 22.—The races which were to have begun here on Sept. 30 have been postponed, and will come off on Oct. 4, 6, and 7.

ROWELL LEADS AS BEFORE

THE ASTLEY BELT CONTESTANTS.

WESTON FAR BEHIND, WHILE THE LITTLE ENGLISHMAN WALKS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The end of the first 24 hours of the six-day contest for the Astley belt found Rowell well in advance of all competitors, with the good record of 127 miles in one day; Weston with only 95 miles, and an excuse, as usual, for his tardiness; Hazael, Guyon, Ennis, Panchot, Merritt, and Hart each more than 100 miles; Jackson within one mile and one lap of 100; Dutcher out of the race entirely, and Federmeyer, the wheelbarrow man, at the end of the race. Most of the people who visited the Garden yesterday were surprised, but not disappointed, at this result. Another fact that was demonstrated beyond a doubt by the first 24 hours was that the walk is going to be a mine of wealth to those who share in the profits. The attendance was fully as large as at the last great walk in this City, in the first 24 hours, and the price of admission was just double. But the dollar admission fee did not prevent fully 10,000 persons from visiting Gilmore's Garden on the first day of the walk. There were still some persons there at midnight last night who went in before the walkers were started, for the Garden was not closed between 5 and 6 yesterday morning for cleaning and ventilation, as it is to be every other morning this week. The walk created a great deal of enthusiasm all over the City, perhaps more outside the Garden than in it; but there was as much excitement inside as could be expected on the first day of a long contest, when one of the competitors was well in the lead, and far ahead of the champion. Three men who have held the championship belt, and the only men who have ever won it, were in the Garden all day, two of them being in the present match—Weston, Rowell—and O'Leary. O'Leary, who is only a spectator in the present contest, and backer of a young colored boy, against whom the betting is fifty to one, has won the belt twice, but the match in New-York, in which he held it, was no test of his powers. Yesterday was the first time that Weston has ever done any running in a pedestrian contest in this City, and, although he says running, picked up in middle life, comes as natural to him as walking, his movements show that he exaggerates his ability in this direction. He did not run much yesterday, and soon became tired when he did, but late in the evening, between 11 o'clock and midnight, he did some very good trotting, without any chance of covering 100 miles in the first 24 hours.

Whenever a record of the match was posted on bulletin-boards, throughout the City, crowds gathered. Many business houses gave full returns of the walk up to a late hour, to attract people to their places, and in Printing-house Square the bulletin-boards were centres of interest. The walking match was the general subject of conversation, and nearly everybody seemed to be interested in it. The first day passed without the slightest disturbance in the Garden, owing, in great part, to the admirable Police arrangements, under charge of Capt. Williams. The crowd in the Garden, however, was not of the kind to create disturbances. There was a large force of Police present, and some of the officers were kept on duty for 24 hours on a stretch, with very short intermissions, for meals. Yesterday's crowd was greatest at about the middle of the evening, and smallest early in the morning, and between 5 and 8 in the evening. Below will be found details of the walk.

HOW THE WALK PROGRESSED.

Hazael kept up the fast run at which he started for over two hours. In the first he traversed within one lap of nine miles, and in the second within three laps of the same distance. This gave him a lead of nearly two miles over his nearest competitor, Taylor, who had averaged nearly eight miles an hour. Dutcher had gone up into third place, with a lead of nearly a mile over Jackson, Panchot, and Krohne, who were as even together as laps could make them. Rowell was sixth, a quarter of a mile behind, with Hart, the colored boy, and Guyon together, a good seventh and eighth. Weston was a mile behind these, Ennis a mile behind him, Merritt a mile behind him, and Federmeyer a mile behind him, or seven miles behind the leader. In another hour matters had changed considerably. Hazael still had the lead and Taylor was second, but Rowell had crept up to within one lap of the latter and a little more than three miles of the former, having passed all those intervening. Jackson was fourth, one lap behind Rowell. Dutcher and Hart were together, fifth and sixth, and only two laps behind Jackson. Guyon was seventh, one lap in the rear; Panchot and Krohne were together, eighth and ninth, but two laps behind him. The others were several miles in the rear. At 5 o'clock Guyon had forced his way into second place, one lap ahead of Rowell, and Ennis had walked his way into fifth place. Panchot, Krohne, Taylor, Jackson, were all losing ground, and Merritt was slowly gaining. While on his twenty-first mile, Dutcher fell in a fit on the track and was carried into his tent by his trainer. He soon recovered, however, sufficiently to make his appearance again, and during the next two hours he struggled feebly along, averaging only a mile and a half an hour, when he was seized with another fit which permanently disabled him. He wanted to make another trial, but his physician forbade him, saying that his life would be the forfeit. At 10 o'clock his effects were removed from his tent, and his dial on the scoring-board was placarded with the word "Withdrawn." Meantime the five or six other men who had secured leading positions were plodding around, running and walking, with all the energy of which they were capable. Rowell took second place from Guyon on the forty-third mile, about 8 o'clock and before 10 o'clock had captured first place, which he maintained to the end of the day's performance. During the next hour, Guyon also passed Hazael, but before 11 o'clock had yielded second place to Ennis, who held it for two hours and then gave way to Guyon again. At 3 o'clock Rowell had a lead of over five miles over Guyon, who was one mile in advance of Ennis, who was nearly three miles before Hart, Hazael being fifth, five miles behind the last named; Panchot one mile behind him, Merritt one mile behind him, Weston one mile behind him, Taylor nearly a mile behind him Jackson, five laps behind him, Krohne nearly seven miles behind him, and Federmeyer last, nearly 30 miles behind the leader.

At 3:30 o'clock, on his seventieth mile, Hazael broke into another run, and kept it up for seven miles amid intense enthusiasm. Somebody presented him with a bouquet during this period, and, holding it aloft, he put on a fresh burst of speed, giving the large audience that had assembled a fit of temporary madness. At 5:49 o'clock Rowell completed his one hundredth mile on the run. The applause was tremendous, and broke out afresh when an admirer threw him a floral horseshoe. He was now 6 miles and 7 laps ahead of Guyon; 14 miles and 1 lap ahead of Ennis; 16 miles and 6 laps ahead of Hazael; 19 miles and 3 laps ahead of Hart; 19 miles and 4 laps ahead of Merritt; 22 miles ahead of Panchot; 24 miles and 2 laps ahead of Jackson; 26 miles and 7 laps ahead of Taylor; 31 miles and 1 lap ahead of Weston; 31 miles and 3 laps ahead of Krohne, and 40 miles ahead of Federmeyer. After the Garden was lighted and the evening crowd had poured in, the bouquet business became quite brisk, and Hart, Hazael, Federmeyer, Jackson, and one or two others afforded the spectators an excuse to cheer. Very little walking for show was indulged in, such of the men as were not temporarily incapacitated sticking closely to the work of rolling up the miles. Consequently, the popular enthusiasm, which would not be confined to mere bouquets, was compelled to expend itself on its favorites as they respectively appeared on the various points around the track. Hart and Guyon were the recipients of the greater proportion of these manifestations. Once Rowell was hissed by some loafers, but on his next round the crowd gave him an overwhelming ovation. Guyon finished his one hundredth mile at 7:58

P. M., and Ennis at 8:47 P. M. At 9 o'clock Rowell had come within two laps of equaling the best 20-hour score on record—Hazael's, of 116 miles 7 laps.

Merritt finished his one hundredth mile at 10:09, Hart at 10:14, Panchot 10:39, and Hazael at 10:49. Ennis went off sick at the stomach at 10:27:10, having accomplished 102 miles and 6 laps. Guyon retired to rest at 10:35:17 at the completion of his one hundred and fifteenth mile. Panchot followed his example at 10:38:10, with a score of an even 100 miles. Hazael did likewise at 10:50 with a similar score. Rowell followed suit at 11:15, his dial recording 127 miles, within 4 1-3 miles of the greatest score on record. Krohne stopped, used up, at 11:35, having walked but 89 miles. Taylor had been soundly sleeping since 7:50 P. M. The only men left on the track were consequently Weston, Federmeyer, Jackson, Merritt, and Hart. Weston, Federmeyer, and Merritt broke into frequent runs, and were wildly applauded. At 11:58 Jackson was obliged to give up when within 1 mile and 1 lap of 100. Merritt retired at 12:18, having finished 110 miles. Weston followed suit at 12:30 with 95 miles to his credit. Hart finished 110 miles at 12:41, and ran another lap to place his score above Merritt's. He retired at 12:43. The only man now left on the track was Federmeyer, but he was joined two minutes later by Taylor, seemingly but little refreshed from his nearly five hour's sleep. After a lap or two he broke into a feeble run. At 12:56 Hazael reappeared.

Taylor retired on the completion of his eighty-first mile, and Federmeyer when he had finished his eighty-sixth. Krohne reappeared, in a new red suit at 1:18:45. At 2 o'clock he and Hazael were still on the track. The latter's score stood 104 miles and Krohne's 93 miles and 1 lap. There were still 1,500 persons in the Garden, including a number of women, and one child, a girl of about 5 years.

THE MEN ON THE TRACK.

Weston was a much better man in appearance when he started than he was at any of his previous walks in this country. He had filled out in flesh without any apparent loss of solidity, and looked as though, beneath his weather-browned skin, he was made of finely-wrought steel. His eye has been bright and his smile constant, but his performance has, so far, been a disappointment. He walks and runs prettily, working his shoulders and head, and frequently reversing, a system of tactics that compels him to travel on the outside of the track, and, consequently, to cover more ground than the others. He did not run much—only an occasional spurt to attract applause, which was not given him, for Weston has not thus far proved a favorite with the crowd. He made frequent stoppages during the day on account of sickness of the stomach which he ascribed to tobacco-smoking. He was foolish to proclaim to the public his antipathy to this popular luxury. About 3 o'clock one man, standing close to the track, deliberately blew three puffs of cigar-smoke in his face. Weston, who cannot bear even the sight of a cigar, immediately retired to his quarters, and, sending for one of the managers, made a formal complaint. The result was a raid upon the smokers, and for the rest of the afternoon and evening the rule was better observed.

Rowell has lost in great part that plumpness which peculiarly characterized him in the previous contest for the belt. His face is cadaverous, but otherwise he looks in excellent trim, and held first place yesterday with ease, alternately walking and running, but doing more of the former than the latter. He kept steadily at work, however, resting only for his meals. There is no doubt that his trainers' claim that he could, had he been pushed, have made 15 miles more than he did, is well founded. Good judges are of the opinion that he has the race already well in hand. As one of the sporting fraternity expressed it, "he has a pudding."

Guyon is a splendidly-built fellow. It is a frequent remark that he is the best-shaped pedestrian on the track. He walks erect and with a quick elastic tread, swinging his arms freely and doing wonderfully quick time. He ran yesterday only very seldom, but kept right at it, taking no rests of consequence. There is some doubt as to his ability to last, but his trainers say he is all right and will go for first money. He is a great favorite with the spectators, who encourage him with advice and applause, an attention which he acknowledges with smiles and nods.

Ennis started out with much more confidence than he did at the previous match, and he is certainly in much better condition than he was then at the beginning. His stomach, under the supervision of a skillful trainer, did not trouble him at all, and he walked and ran alternately, resting hardly at all. His attendants are delighted, and say he never attempted a match under such splendid auspices. They express themselves hopeful that he will tire Rowell out and win the belt.

Hazael has been another disappointment. He is not a handsome man by any means. His famous run is a species of lope, and he goes with his close-cropped head down, his shoulders bent, and his arms jerking laboriously. His walk looks forced, and his countenance gives one the notion that he is about to become ill. In the early part of the day he took numerous rests, but managed later, by much running, to roll up a very respectable score. His physician says he was made ill during the morning by drinking Croton water and milk, to neither of which he had been accustomed while walking, but his trainer has a different opinion. He says that Hazael is only lazy, and loudly proclaims that had he been so minded he could have taken all the interest out of the race by Wednesday.

Hart, the colored man, is astonishing his friends. He runs and walks gracefully, with his hands held across his breast like Ennis, and notwithstanding the fact that he had a fit in the morning, he succeeded in placing one of the best scores of the day to his credit. His trainers say that he is all right now. He is quite a favorite with the "boys," who have christened him "O'Leary's dark horse," that pedestrian having shown a great interest in him. He carries corn-cobs after the manner of his preceptor. He looks like a boy, but is a married man and the father of two children.

Merritt shambles along as unconcerned as if there were no gate-money in prospect, but his score shows that he is attending strictly to business. So does the official record, for he has only left the track for a few minutes during the day. He is looking in first-rate condition, and is apparently not fatigued in the least.

Jackson is a slight, sallow, boyish-looking person. He gathers himself together as he walks, and has been doing much better than was expected, especially as the effort does not seem to tell on him as yet. He rested several times, once over an hour. His father, a farmer-looking personage, is his attendant, and his mother and brother occupy the tent with him. During the morning he was made very ill for a while by, it is alleged, a dose of brandy and egg forced upon him by his father.

Krohne, who has been likened to a blue heron on account of his length and ungainliness, plows steadily along while on the track at a seemingly slow gait, but each of his steps covers considerable ground. He looks well, but has taken numerous rests, and has a comparatively poor score in consequence.

Panchot is doing fairly, notwithstanding the stories about his sore foot and lack of training. He runs hardly any, but keeps up hour after hour his peculiar, quick, nervous walk and violent swinging of the shoulders. He took several rests of half an hour each during the day.

Taylor gives indications of being nearly used up. He spends as much time in his tent as he does on the track. He runs almost altogether, and takes short steps, which, however, manage to carry him over considerable ground. He looked weak and ill, and seems incapable of much more prolonged effort. Much sympathy is expressed for him. There are many persons who say they would rather see him win than anyone else.

Federmeyer has long hair and a full beard. He goes with a mincing gait, which is not effective, and this, added to frequent rests, has made him the last man in the race thus far. Like Weston, he carries a whip.

SCENES IN THE BUILDING.

All day long the big building was surrounded by crowds of young men and boys in costumes that indicated sadly the need of the dollar necessary to take them inside the walls. They seemed to derive great pleasure from an uninterrupted view of the upper windows, through which nothing could be seen but cobwebs, a few dead flies, and some layers of last Summer's dust. As the day drew to a close and darkness began to set in, the outside crowds increased to such an extent that the Police were compelled to drive them away. In Fourth-avenue, Madison-avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets the sidewalks were completely blocked before the Police cleared them, and there was every prospect that the streets themselves would soon be in the same condition. Peddlers of fruits and nuts at the four corners of the building did a thriving business day and evening.

There has never been a walking match in Gilmore's Garden in which the upper seats were so much occupied as they are now. The "pit," in the centre of the building, is almost deserted, and the reason is plain enough—whoever stays there has a fine view of the backs of a dozen tents, and a sight of the rear of two or three high board fences, but nothing more. The spectator might almost as well be on the roof as in the centre of the building, as far as seeing the walkers is concerned. An occasional glimpse of them can be caught, but that is all. From the raised seats, the view is much better, but even from these it is badly obstructed. From the press-stand nothing is visible but the tops of five tents, and the board fence across the track. The dollar admission charged has very much improved the class of spectators, and few roughs are seen inside the building. It will undoubtedly keep a great many people away, but they will have a chance to attend O'Leary's walk next month, when the admission fee is to be fixed at 25 and 50 cents. There was a small crowd around the betting stands all day, a little larger in the afternoon than in the morning, but there was not much betting done till evening, and even then not enough to startle anybody with the figures; occasionally some one, during the daylight, determined to risk a few dollars on the result, but not often. The signs "No smoking allowed on the ground floor" prevented almost everybody from smoking, but there were a few persons in good clothes who disregarded the request. The band employed had the great fault of most walking-match orchestras. It is astonishing how a band can content itself with playing the same tunes over and over, as the "orchestras" on the Coney Island excursion boats do all Summer. It is bad enough for the spectators to have "Yankee Doodle" drummed into them all day; but it is worse for the walkers, for they have to stand it from Monday morning till Saturday night. Whatever entertainment the walk may afford to residents of the City, the Garden certainly presents more attractions to the rural visitor than in any previous contest. It contains not only an international walking match, but nearly all the attractions of a county fair. The big bar-room on the Twenty-sixth-street side is a sight worth seeing. The Madison-avenue end is devoted entirely to the sale of beer, and there is such a crowd continually that it is hard work to get up to it. At the other end, fire-water is disposed of by a small army of bar-tenders. The opposite side of the long and narrow room is full of all sorts of contrivances for catching the nimble sixpence. There is a very good restaurant, stocked with everything that anybody could expect to find in such a place. A specialty is made of "English pork pies" that are very liberally advertised. The bill of fare hangs against the back wall, announcing mutton chops, lobster salads, stewed oysters, and a hundred delicacies. Near-by stands a pair of scales, with a young lady attendant, and visitors are invited to try their weights, at 5 cents a trial. Back of this is a machine for testing the strength that is doing a very good Fall business. There are also two shooting-galleries, where crowds are continually firing wide of big bull's-eyes at five paces. On one end of the gallery, on the Madison-avenue side, are a number of billiard-tables that are constantly in use. Fruit-stands are as thick as trees in an orchard, but they do not do much business, for beer and fruit do not go well together, and beer has the start. A little newspaper is published, with hourly editions, giving the standing of the men and some little items of interest to persons who are interested in the match.

The number of trainers and attendants is something extraordinary. Each walker seems to have three or four trainers and twice as many attendants. O'Leary, who stays continually on the track near Hart's tent, keeps a close watch on his little colored protégé, and takes good care of him. Whenever Hart goes into his tent, O'Leary goes in with him, and sees to it that he has whatever he wants. There are half a dozen men constantly in front of his tent with attendants' badges, and the boy is receiving more attention, no doubt, than he ever did in his life before. Kelly, one of the backers of the O'Leary walk, who is said to have pocketed a few thousands already out of the proceeds of this one, is in the building almost all the time. Ernest Stark, the detective who brought Buckholtz, the Connecticut murderer, to justice, was there last evening, and so were Coroner Woltman, Police Justice Smith, and Dr. Robert Taylor, who took medical charge of Weston in a number of his previous walks. The track is kept in the finest condition possible. Every hour or two a heavy roller is run over it, and it is just hard enough not to be uncomfortable. A better or more suitable track could hardly be made, and as the men are almost always well spread out, there is plenty of room. Sometimes five or six of them get into line in Indian file, but it is very seldom that there are more than two men abreast, and the track is abundantly wide enough for four or five. The managers say that it would be impossible to pack 11,000 persons in the Garden with so many tents standing, and as Dutcher has withdrawn, his tent is to be taken down to make more room. If any of the other contestants should withdraw during the week, their tents will also be cleared away, so the spectators may possibly have a chance to see something of the walk before Saturday night.

Although the Garden is to be cleared every morning between 5 and 6, there were a number of spectators last night who were evidently prepared to stay as long as the managers would allow. As early as 10 o'clock last evening nearly a hundred of them were stretched out, on the highest rows of seats, fast asleep, but the clearing of the building every morning will prevent its conversion into a cheap lodging-house, as it was in the last walk. The receipts up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning were $6,800, but up to that hour only 5,570 tickets were taken, some of the tickets that were sold not having come in. There was consequently about 6,500 persons in the Garden at the start, including nearly 1,000 complimentaries, attendants, and others. During the daylight hours yesterday the attendance averaged about 4,000, but at dark, and up to 8 o'clock in the evening, there were not more than 3,500 persons in the Garden. This number increased, however, later in the evening, and at 10 o'clock between 5,000 and 6,000 were present. For the first 24 hours the attendance was as large as it was at the last contest, although the admission fee was then 50 cents, and is now $1.

THE RECORD BY HOURS.

The following tables show the number of miles walked by each man at the end of each hour of the twenty-four:

Hours.	Weston.	Rowell.	Panchot.	Hazael.	Guyon.	Hart.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1	6.5	7.5	7.6	8.7	7.8	7.3
2	13.2	14.4	14.6	17.1	14.2	14.9
3	18.7	20.7	20.1	24.2	20.8	20.4
4	23.4	26.4	25.1	29.7	26.1	25.7
5	27.7	31.7	28.2	33.0	32.2	31.1
6	31.4	37.6	33.1	39.4	37.7	36.7
7	36.5	43.6	37.8	45.0	43.0	42.3
8	41.1	49.3	42.4	50.4	48.0	47.3
9	46.0	55.1	47.0	54.3	53.0	53.1
10	50.0	61.9	50.0	56.0	58.8	57.7
11	53.0	67.1	54.8	60.0	63.0	61.0
12	57.0	73.2	58.6	64.3	67.4	64.5
13	62.0	77.8	63.3	67.4	73.7	69.1
14	66.1	83.1	68.1	69.0	78.0	74.2
15	68.1	89.2	70.0	76.0	82.4	75.4
16	69.6	95.1	74.0	81.1	87.0	80.6
17	72.0	101.2	78.4	83.2	92.4	81.1
18	77.0	107.0	83.0	85.1	96.6	86.2
19	77.0	111.4	85.0	86.0	100.1	90.4
20	80.2	117.5	91.7	89.5	104.6	94.3
21	86.4	122.6	96.6	93.6	109.0	98.7
22	87.7	127.0	100.0	100.0	113.0	103.2
23	92.6	127.0	100.0	100.0	115.0	107.3
24	95.0	127.0	100.0	100.0	115.0	110.1

Hours.	Ennis.	Krohne.	Federmeyer.	Jackson.	Merritt.	Taylor.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1	6.3	7.2	5.4	8.0	6.9	8.1
2	13.3	14.6	10.6	14.6	11.6	15.7
3	18.5	20.1	15.6	20.6	17.1	21.0
4	24.6	22.4	19.5	25.0	21.6	26.7
5	30.3	26.0	22.0	27.4	26.3	30.1
6	36.0	27.6	24.2	30.6	31.3	33.3
7	40.4	32.3	29.0	34.0	36.1	39.4
8	45.0	36.6	33.3	39.7	39.6	41.1
9	51.3	41.7	37.6	44.0	43.9	44.3
10	57.1	44.4	40.0	49.3	48.0	49.7
11	63.3	48.3	41.6	50.4	52.4	50.4
12	69.6	53.1	46.0	55.0	55.4	55.7
13	74.3	55.6	50.0	60.1	61.4	60.1
14	77.0	60.7	53.6	65.0	67.1	65.6
15	81.3	64.3	53.5	68.0	73.1	68.7
16	85.2	68.4	56.1	72.2	77.0	72.3
17	87.2	72.3	60.6	75.7	81.7	73.2
18	91.5	75.4	64.3	81.4	85.1	76.3
19	96.0	78.1	69.3	86.7	86.7	80.0
20	100.0	82.6	72.3	88.0	94.4	80.0
21	101.0	85.3	75.4	89.7	99.3	80.0
22	102.6	89.0	78.7	94.3	103.4	80.0
23	102.6	90.2	81.4	95.7	108.1	80.0
24	102.6	90.2	85.3	95.7	110.0	80.6

Owing to the poor scoring arrangements and the variety of systems on which the records were kept, it was impossible to obtain the actual walking time.

BETTING ON THE RESULT.

The betting at 11 o'clock last evening was as follows:

To Win.		First or Second.
1—4	Rowell	1—7
25—1	Weston	10—1
20—1	Hazael	8—1
10—1	Guyon	5—1
150—1	Krohne	50—1
50—1	Hart	10—1
100—1	Panchot	30—1
20—1	Ennis	7—1
100—1	Merritt	10—1
300—1	Taylor	150—1
100—1	Jackson	50—1
300—1	Federmeyer	300—1

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—A young man attempted to throw himself under the wheels of an incoming Boston train to-day, but was rescued and taken to the Police station, where he gave the name of Patrick Mahan, and his residence as No. 127 Nineteenth-street, Harlem, New-York. He was manifestly insane.

RUINOUS DISCRIMINATION

FARMERS COMPLAINING OF RAILROAD METHODS.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION RESUMED AT ROCHESTER—A LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES EXAMINED—THE GREENBACK CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR ON THE STAND.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The sub-committee of the special Assembly Railroad Committee, appointed to continue the investigation into railroad management at Rochester, composed of Messrs. Baker, Low, and Wadsworth, met at the Court-house at 10 A. M. Judge Shipman was present for the Erie. Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Road, was also present. Mr. Sterne conducted the examination.

H. H. Goff, Ogden, N. Y., testified as follows: I am a farmer and own about 70 acres; it cost me $100 an acre; it costs more to raise produce upon farms here than on Western farms; we pay the same actual rates from here to New-York as are paid by Western farmers; the rate on wheat is 9 cents per bushel, or 15 cents per hundred; for the past 10 years we have had special rates at times, usually from May to November; we get them by writing to Goodman; when we did not get them it was because the road had so much through traffic; I have changed the nature of my farming; I grow a style of produce that is not raised in the West, viz., fruit, beans, &c.; I can raise about 20 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre; I don't raise Spring wheat; I also deal in produce; I have been refused special rates when other dealers had them; we have been treated very fairly by the New-York Central Railroad; our correspondents have written to us and said that if we should ship to them they would get a rebate and remit to us.

Cross-examined by Judge Shipman—My land cost me $100 per acre; I don't want to fix a price on it here; if you will come up I will sell it to you; Loomis & Co., dealers in apples and potatoes, have had special rates when I could not get them; I have had special rates over the New-York Central Railway; I want it understood that I have no reason to complain of the New-York Central Railway; I have suffered because I was unable to get special rates; the average amount of wheat raised in Monroe County is about 20 bushels; I paid 9 cents a bushel or 15 cents a hundred in the past three weeks; I paid on the canal last week 14 cents a hundred; we can ship a boat-load of wheat to New-York in about the same time the railroad can; we can only get one or two cars at a time; have had hard work to get cars; the first special rate that I had was from Buffalo to Holley; have had them for the past 20 years; five years ago the Erie Road gave me a rebate, representing my cartage from Spencerport to Rochester, and I would get the special rate from Rochester; special rates are about 2 or 3 cents less per 100 pounds than the regular rates.

Henry J. Willard testified as follows: I reside at Genesee, N. Y., am a farmer, also a produce and coal dealer; have been a farmer for the past 24 years; the rates from Genesee to New-York are from $50 to $60 per car; more than from Chicago to New-York; this special rate business has nearly ruined us; I have done business at a loss for the last five years; I ship about 1,500 head of cattle yearly; I raise about 20 bushels per acre; I pay 15 cents per 100 on grain from Genesee to New-York, paid 17 cents last year; I have never had a special rate; the schedule rate is about $30 per car from Genesee to New-York; I have paid $130 from Chicago to New-York.

Cross-examined by Judge Shipman—The rate from Chicago to Buffalo is $60; from Genesee to Buffalo, $15; from Buffalo to New-York, $50; we ship about 1,200 head of cattle a year; there are about 6,000 head a year shipped from Genesee; in 1875 I paid $60 to $75 per car; in 1876, $60 to $65, in 1877, $55; in 1878, $50.

William M. Hunt testified: I reside at Waterloo, N. Y.; I am not engaged in any business at the present time; I have been a cattle-dealer for the past ten years; I have paid $36 per car to Albany; I have had a special rate from Buffalo to Waterloo of $28 per car, the regular rate being $27; I know that other parties have paid $37 when I was paying $35; I know of the rate being $20 per car from Chicago to New-York; this special-rate system has ruined my business.

Q.—Are there any special instances where you suffered from discriminations that have been practiced upon you? A.—Yes, I went to Albany to see as what rates I could ship cattle back; the agent told me if they were Western cattle they would ship them back at $36 per car; I think it was a very unjust discrimination; the only reason he gave me was that they favored Western cattle going to New-York. I think $4 per car over State cattle; that was all the satisfaction I got out of it, and, therefore, I did not ship back to Albany, as I made up my mind that I would not suffer any such discrimination as that; I had some correspondence with Goodman about discriminations, where there was a competing point they used me pretty well, but where there was not I could not do as the rest did.

George E. Harmon sworn: I reside in Churchville; I am engaged in the milling, produce, and coal business; I have experienced some freight discriminations; I have experienced more falling off in business during recent years; I usually had higher rates than at Buffalo; our rates on flour have been reduced; I have paid as high as 6s. on a barrel; I found out not long ago that special rates could be made; I applied to Goodman; the first special rate I got was from Mr. Clark, from Buffalo to Churchville; it was given me every time I applied; in regard to my special rates from Churchville to New-York, they were limited; special rates on grain differed from 2 to 4 cents a hundred from regular rates; rates quoted now are only put down for outsiders to look at; I don't know how discriminations against Churchville, in favor of Buffalo, on freight rates affected farming; Churchville is about 55 miles from Buffalo; farming lands have depreciated 25 per cent. within the last two or three years; the price of cloth, shoes, sugar, &c., has gone down 25 per cent.; I think the prices of flour, grain, &c., have gone down also; the price of farming land depreciated about [illegible] in proportion as the paper dollar has been approximating in value to gold; I make from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of flour a year; I buy most of my grain in this vicinity; I buy Winter wheat from the West at Buffalo.

George Burt was sworn, and testified: I reside at Batavia, and am a farmer and produce-dealer; I own 95 acres of land, and raise all kinds of grain, corn, potatoes, fruit, &c.; I raise about 20 bushels of wheat per acre; the rate to New-York on live stock is about $5; it is from $10 to $40 per car higher than from Buffalo, and much higher than from Chicago; on that account I have to sell at a lower price; sheep is the principal stock I deal in; I ship about 75 car-loads a year; the sheep lose about 10 pounds of flesh in going; I do not pay yardage; I pay for hay, which amounts to the same thing; I pay $50 per ton for hay, and I consider that charge exorbitant; I ship now to the Union Stock-yard Company, of New-York; the Erie Road would not furnish yardage; it agreed to build some yards in our neighborhood, but has not yet done so; I have used yards at Batavia—lumber-yards; my farm is adapted to raising grain; I have noticed that about 50 families from our region have emigrated to Kansas; if my sheep were considered to be Western sheep when they are shipped, I could get $5 taken off each car from Albany to New-York; if I bought Western sheep and kept them on my farm for a time, and then shipped them, they were charged as State sheep, and I would not get the $5 off; I did business eight years before I knew there were special rates; I got a rate of 23 cents to Batavia on grain; $63 from my place to New-York, as against $40 from Buffalo direct; the rate from Chicago to New-York, I found was always $80; I market my flour at Troy and New-York City; the rate on flour for the last three years has been from 25 to 28 cents; before that it was about 40 cents; I paid 5 cents a barrel freight from Buffalo special; the regular rate is 7; I buy from two to three car-loads at a time at Buffalo; I gave up raising wheat because it was unprofitable; I do not send men with sheep; they go at my risk; I got $100, 22 or 23 years ago, on the Erie Road, for the delay of goods in a snow-drift a day or two.

Harris Lewis, the Greenback candidate for Governor, was sworn: "I am a farmer and vinegar manufacturer in the Town of Schuyler, Herkimer County; I have also a dairy farm; I pay 60 cents on butter, per hundred, in the Winter, and 40 cents in the Summer; I have not made any application for a special rate on butter; I have on vinegar; the regular rate on vinegar is 34 cents per hundred; I got a rate of 16 cents per hundred once, and 20 cents afterward; I got the special rate by telling Goodman that I would quit and go to Buffalo; it would make a difference of $40 a car-load from Buffalo to New-York; Butter is shipped from Utica to New-York at 12 cents, from Buffalo at 12 to 15 cents, from Mississippi, 38 cents to New-York; I pay 40 cents, and this places my farm virtually on the banks of the Mississippi; I paid from $60 to $100 per acre for my farm; most exorbitant rates have been on the empty barrels; the freight from my place to Utica was 12 cents; for 20 years I did not know there were special rates; I purchased a load of cider at Clinton, on the Midland Road, 19½ miles from Frankfort; the seller agreed to secure special rates; it was unloaded twice, and the charge was $36; the distance is less than 120 miles; the cider was detained in Utica five days, and there was a loss of six or seven barrels by leakage; the schedule rates for the distance, on two roads, would have been $22, all in one car; the shipment was in Winter; I never made any claim for damages or delay; my farm is not for sale; I don't intend to follow Greeley's advice, and go West; it is my home; I will sell another farm, however, at $40 an acre, in the upper part of the Mohawk Valley; I am breeding short-horn cattle; I manufacture about 1,000 barrels of vinegar; 50 barrels make a car-load; I market it at Utica; I have applied for special rates on four occasions; I asked for one on cattle to the West, but did not get it; I ship about 10 barrels of vinegar at a time; the roads have depreciated and injured our goods and property by discriminating against us.

To Mr. Sterne—We complain because we do not get equally low rates of freight from the West; we object that Western men should get lower rates; we have a right to complain if they charge 10 cents a hundred from Chicago to New-York, and they charge more from Frankfort, N. Y., to New-York City; my complaint is that they charge us 20 cents and that the rate from Chicago is 10 cents; we don't object to New-York getting as much grain as she can [illegible]; we object that they should get it all from the West and none from New-York State; I do not object to their rate on butter from the West if they put down our rate to correspond; we do not care how low they carry; my complaint and the complaint of my neighbors is not against the rate but against the discrimination.

John E. Lowing testified: I am a farmer, dealer in grain, and shipper of stock at Gainesville, 50 miles east of Buffalo, on the Erie Road; the State Line Road connects us with the New-York Central; I have a farm of 120 acres; I have to pay a larger tariff on grain from our place to New-York than from Buffalo to New-York. I have had special rates but once; I was refused at other times; this discrimination depreciates our land in causing us to lose the advantage of proximity to market; in the shipment of cheese I understand that persons in the West ship at lower rates, in proportion, than I can from Gainesville; I have from 400 to 500 cows; our rate was 78 cents per 100; I never tried to get a special rate on cheese; I did not know it could be done; I have been shipping for 12 or 15 years; on grain I had to pay $29 per car from Buffalo to Gainesville, and $75 from Gainesville to New-York, while there were other shippers who got a rate of $40 from Buffalo to New-York on the same goods; all we want is an equal chance with Western men; we are all dissatisfied at their shipping from the West at a loss and making it up on us; the stock-yards in New-York have been made indispensable by the shutting off of all other avenues for that purpose; the reason I did not apply for special rates on cheese was because I had applied for special rates on other things and failed to get them.

THE WORK OF THE FEVER.

FEWER NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS—VIRULENCE OF THE DISEASE AT PRESENT.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—The only matter of interest to-day is the alarming condition of several of the sick, many of them having been considered with light cases. Among the prominent and worst cases to-day are Mrs. Prestidge, wife of Col. J. S. Prestidge, almost hopeless. Littleton Penn, it is thought, will die. Mr. Dabney, the Signal Service man, is in a more unfavorable condition after his relapse than he was with his first attack. Mark M. O'Ryan is very sick to-night. No reason can be given for his sudden unfavorable change. The official reports from the Board of Health show 16 new cases, of which 12 are of white persons. There are many names in the list that have been reported in these dispatches from the Howard books, consequently the day's doings of the fever are not as great as they appear. It is stated that Father Reville, a French Catholic priest and lecturer of St. Peter's Church, was stricken to-day, but his name has not yet been placed on the Health Office record. The wife of W. L. Radford, the coal merchant, who was stricken himself on Friday, was taken down to-day, caused by exhaustion in attending her husband, from whom, it is pretty certain, she became infected. Undertakers report 5 interments to-day, 4 of them of white persons. The list includes the name of Peter H. Donnally, the Poplar-street grocer, and W. S. White, the telegrapher, whose death was forecast in yesterday's dispatches. One other death is reported from the suburbs, Hudson River, on the Horn Lake road, several miles from the city.

A letter from Dr. W. D. Summers, at Collierville, reports two more new cases at Barley Station, in the Bedford family. The two Bedford families at that place are suffering fearfully. People died of the fever in their house last year, and it is believed that the infection was preserved by neglect of proper disinfection of the premises. This is borne out in the fact that people died in other houses last year, and no one has been stricken with the fever at Bailey Station, or in the vicinity, but the Bedfords. The Howards did not reduce their force of physicians and nurses to-day, as expected.

The hanging of Dr. Plunkett in effigy last night is generally condemned. The Police promptly cut the figure down, and are searching for the perpetrators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Inspector Ross, of Memphis, in a telegram to the National Board of Health to-day, suggests that all attempts to persuade the colored people to enter the camps outside of Memphis be abandoned. There is no disposition shown by them to do so, and it is believed that their leaders, while pretending to favor the movement, really oppose it. Dr. Ross also states that should any of the negroes become hungry and accept the offers of the board already made, there are tents enough on hand to provide for them, and they can be fed for 15 cents each per day.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the National Board of Health will be held in this city about the middle of October.

MONEY RAISED FOR MEMPHIS.

Mr. John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in the City of Memphis, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Friday, Sept. 19:

Brown Brothers & Co.	$500	Charles M. Fry	$100
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	500	Wright, Brown & Co.	100
A Friend	300	William Scott & Sons	100
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	250	Rowland & Humphreys	100
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.	250	Hard & Rand	100
B. B. Claflin & Co.	250	J. L. Phipps & Co.	100
Wright, Bliss and Fabyan	150	A. A. Low & Brothers	100
Bowie Dash	100	Mayer Brothers & Co.	100
Henry Hentz & Co.	100	Passengers on the steamer City of Chester, through A. J. Vanderpoel	100
C. N. Bliss	100	Henry Talmage & Co.	50
Auchincloss Brothers	100	Henry F. Spaulding	50
William Watson & Co.	100	Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.	50
Deering, Milliken & Co.	100	Converse, Stanton & Davis	50
W. L. Strong & Co.	100	Oelrichs & Co.	50
Low, Harriman & Co.	100	H. M. Schieffelin	50
Lawrence Taylor & Co.	100	John Cisco & Son	25
George C. Richardson & Co.	100	Vert & Nelson	25
E. J. Donnell	100	L. D. Alexander & Co.	25
E. Livingston	100	G.	20
Morgan, Swan & Co.	100		
Total to Sept. 22			$4,820

Of the above amount $3,000 was yesterday forwarded to the Howard Association at Memphis.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S TOUR.

RECEPTIONS AND SERENADES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Presidential party arrived here at 7:20 o'clock this evening, and was at once escorted by the Union Veteran Club to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where dinner was served. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and wife, the Hon. Joseph Medill and wife, the Hon. Thomas B. Potter, a member of the British Parliament, and wife, and several other persons dined with the President. There was, immediately after the dinner, a reception in the halls of the hotel, given to several hundred invited guests, and for half an hour a select company of ladies and gentlemen shook the hands of the President and Mrs. Hayes. The main halls and corridors of the building were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and on the Jackson-street entrance lights of the same character rendered the whole large front and the street that passes light as day. In this light the First and Second Regiments formed at about 10, and, in turn, serenaded the party. The President was introduced, and received with hearty cheers. He made a brief speech, introducing Gen. Sherman, who said a few words suitable to the occasion, and withdrew. Among the floral tributes was a beautiful bank of rare flowers presented by the Irish-American Club to the President, and another sent by the Union Veteran Club to Gen. Sherman. Although it was announced that the reception would be private, the streets for blocks around were thronged with people. The reception amounted to an ovation. The last visitors left the hotel soon after midnight.

CORNELL AND HOSKINS CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

The Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club of the Second Assembly District met last evening at the head-quarters, corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, President M. Friedsam in the chair. Prof. J. L. Hunt delivered an address of some length, in which he pointed out the importance of the coming Gubernatorial contest in the State, as affecting national interests and the vitality of the Republican Party. It was not, he argued, a question of voting alone for Mr. Cornell, who, he believed, would make an excellent Governor, but it was also a question of voting for the maintenance of Republican principles in the whole country, which would be jeopardized if he were defeated. Prof. Hunt was followed by Mr. William Freeman, the colored orator, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District held a meeting at No. 165 East Fourth-street last evening, Louis Frambach presiding. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the young men of the district to Cornell for Governor and the rest of the Republican State ticket, and addresses were delivered by ex-Alderman Koch, C. Otto Boesa, Julius Harburger, and others.

At a special meeting of the Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club, of the Fifth Assembly District, held at the Lincoln Union Club Rooms, No. 11 Varick-place, last evening, the following officers were duly elected: M. Carlin, President; F. Rose, First Vice-President; J. McCord, Second Vice-President; J. Carroll, Treasurer; C. L. Heney, Corresponding Secretary; H. M. Nicholson, Financial Secretary; W. H. Nichol, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A meeting of the Cornell-Hoskins Veteran Campaign Club, of the Fourteenth Assembly District, was held at No. 204 Avenue A last night. Addresses were delivered by John H. Brady, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., and Ferdinand Eidman. It was decided to hold a ratification meeting at Washington Hall, Avenue A and Fourteenth-street, Friday evening, Oct. 3.

The Republican County Central Committee have engaged rooms for their head-quarters at the Hoffman House, and will open them to-morrow for campaign business.

THE DIVIDED DEMOCRATS

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

REPORTS FROM EACH OF THE DISTRICTS IN FAVOR OF JOHN KELLY—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO LOOK AFTER THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held its regular meeting at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon, Judge Duffy presiding. By special order the meeting was held with open doors, the same as last week. The special business of yesterday's meeting was to receive the reports from each of the Assembly districts relative to the expression of opinion given at meetings called for the purpose in each district during the past week upon the action of the Tammany delegation in withdrawing from the Syracuse Convention and nominating John Kelly for Governor. In each district the General and the District Committees were to meet, and the members were to sign a resolution pledging them heartily to support the action of Tammany Hall. Refusal to sign would indicate that the person so refusing resigned from the Tammany organization. Judge Duffy handed in the papers from his district without remark. From the Second District it was reported that Lawyer Oliver and three others had refused to sign, but none besides these. From the Third, that only one person had refused. From the Fourth, the strongest Tammany district in the City, it was reported that only a single refusal had been made, and the whole district was wild with enthusiasm for John Kelly. From the Fifth, one member of the General and one of the District Committees had refused to sign. From the Sixth, none of the General Committee had refused; the District Committee had not yet held its meeting, but not a single refusal was anticipated. The Seventh District reported no refusal in either General or District Committee. The same report was made for the Eighth and the Ninth. The Tenth reported that the meetings had been unusually enthusiastic and unanimous. The Eleventh reported no refusal. The Twelfth reported that two members of the General Committee were excused from signing, and some five or six of the District Committee have left the organization. The Thirteenth reported a refusal of two of the General Committee to sign, but the District Committee was unanimous. The Fourteenth reported no refusal, and a singular unanimity among all classes in the district in favor of Mr. Kelly. The Fifteenth reported one refusal in the General Committee; the District Committee had not yet met. The Sixteenth reported one refusal in the General Committee only, and the spontaneous organization of Kelly campaign clubs in each election district. The Seventeenth reported no refusal in either committee. A like report was made for the Eighteenth. The Nineteenth reported no refusal except that of Mr. Thomas Dunlap. [Much laughter.] The Twentieth reported great enthusiasm for Kelly and no refusal. The Twenty-first reported that there had been three or four refusals, and one of these was from James C. Spencer, who owed everything he has to Tammany Hall. [Hisses.] The Twenty-second reported no refusal and great enthusiasm for John Kelly. A like report was made for the Twenty-third. The Twenty-fourth reported no refusal in the General Committee, but that the District Committee had not yet met. John Kelly clubs were already being formed all over the district. It was also stated that trustworthy information had been received that Kelly would certainly carry the First Ward of Yonkers. Mr. Thomas Shells said he had received letters from Yonkers stating that the Second and Third Wards might also be counted on. [Applause.]

In answer to an inquiry whether there was any place in this City where delegates from the interior of the State could meet, Mr. Kelly made a statement. He said that the committee of fifteen, for the appointment of which a resolution had been passed at the last meeting, had already been appointed by the Chair, and their names would be made public in a day or two. This committee would act for the State. Quarters had been engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and after Wednesday next a sub-committee would always be found in session there. [Applause.]

Mr. John T. Cuming offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of taking such steps as may be proper to insure the appointment of the regular Democratic inspectors and poll clerks of election, who have been recommended by this organization, and if necessary to employ counsel for that purpose; and that such committee be authorized to represent the Committee on Organization.

The presentation of this resolution caused a stir in the meeting, and Mr. Kelly rose to explain. It was quite evident, he said, that the Police Board did not intend to give them their Inspectors of Election. Under these circumstances it had become necessary to take some legal action. The initiatory steps had already been taken to bring the matter to legal decision. The legal gentlemen who have been consulted think it is necessary to have the formal consent of the organization to the proceeding. That was the object of the present resolution. If any one objected to its passage, Mr. Kelly hoped he would speak out now. No one objected, and the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

The Committee on Address reported progress. The document was nearly completed and would be ready in due season. A resolution was adopted that the members of the committee use their best exertions to get a large attendance at the ratification Thursday night, and Mr. Kelly made a short speech urging them to do so. Mr. Gale, the Secretary, said the State Committee appointed at Syracuse meet at the St. James Hotel to-day, and the Tammany members would attend and see if they were to be turned out.

The Chair appointed the following as the Committee on Inspectors of Election: Messrs. Cuming, Van Wyck, Secor, Quinn, Campbell, and Langbein. The committee met after the adjournment of the meeting, organized by electing Mr. Langbein as Chairman, and agreed to meet at the Sheriff's office to-day at 11 o'clock.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

TO MEET TO-DAY—THE TAMMANY MEMBERS TO BE DISPLACED.

At noon to-day the State Committee of Democrats appointed at the State Convention at Syracuse will meet in the St. James Hotel, in this City, for permanent organization. Late last evening only three or four of the committeemen had appeared at the hotel, Daniel Manning, coming from Albany; D. O'Brien, of Watertown, appearing in place of ex-Senator James F. Starbuck; Lester B. Faulkner, appearing full of confidence of the success of the Robinson side, and William W. Gordon, hovering about in expectation of representing the Twenty-sixth District. A good deal of discussion has been indulged in, both in and out of the City, as to what the committee will do to and with the Tammany members, seven in number. They were named before Tammany Hall had retired from the convention, and while Kelly's party was in full recognition. It was immediately seen that for the committee to work with a bolting faction would be unreasonable and "not to be expected." Before the "regulars" adjourned they passed a resolution authorizing the State Committee to create vacancies in the body, and to fill vacancies so created. This was believed to be sufficient for the emergency. Among members of the State Committee, who were seen last night, it was the impression that the Tammany members would not apply for admission to the meeting. If they do they will be powerless to prevent their own rejection upon a vote. As the convention decided that the Shakespeare Hall men were not "regulars," to reject them is the only possible course open. Having got rid of the Tammany seven, the committee will organize, and then decide how the campaign shall be opened. The vacancies created in the committee will not be immediately filled, as the Democrats outside of Tammany Hall are so divided that it would be difficult to select men who would suit all factions. Later on, either before or after the election, when the Anti-Tammany elements are united under the name of the United Democracy, a selection of names will be made and added to the list. The committee will probably establish permanent head-quarters at the St. James, where they expect to conduct the campaign without the assistance of the Tammany politicians.

JOHN KELLY REPUDIATED.

THE "PARLOR DEMOCRACY" DECLARE FOR ROBINSON—AMATEUR POLITICIANS AT WORK.

A better-dressed lot of Democrats than that which met last night in Municipal Hall, on Madison-avenue, has seldom gathered in this City. The three score and ten members of the Young Men's Democratic Club who congregated there had been called together specially to decide whether the club should support Lucius Robinson for Governor or John Kelly, the "bob-tail" candidate. Mr. Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, was in the chair, and in the audience were Police Commissioner James E. Morrison, Charles J. Canda, Frederick R. Coudert, Cadwalader Evans, Col. Edward Gilon, Judge James T. Kilbreth, Peter B. Olney, Col. John Tracy, and Corporation Counsel Whitney. Soon after President Cox had called the meeting to order, an attempt was made to adjourn it, as a quorum did not appear to be present, but as the motion to adjourn was not put promptly, members dropped in in sufficient numbers to obviate the necessity for adjourning. Secretary Turrell read the minutes of the last meeting, in the course of which the business of the meeting in progress was laid out. At the last meeting Mr. John I. Waterbury gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution approving of the nomination of Lucius Robinson and the Democratic State ticket. Mr. Cadwalader Evans offering a substitute approving of the ticket with Mr. John Kelly's name at the head. Gen. M. T. McMahon announced that he would ask for the consideration of another resolution, declaring that it was no part of the duty of the club to make, procure, or indorse nominations. The efforts of the friends of each of these resolutions to get one of them before the club were last night interfered with by the determination of each of a half-dozen speakers to be heard, and their advice accepted at one time. When Gen. McMahon's temporizing resolution was passed, Mr. Thomas D. Conner referred to the second article of the constitution as an answer to this. The article referred to stated that the objects of the club shall be "to foster and disseminate Democratic principles; to secure the active participation in politics of those who have hitherto been indifferent to political duties, or who have been prevented from performing them; to bring about a reform in primary elections, and make them truly represent the people; to secure the election of honest and capable men to all public offices; and to restore and secure the purity of elections." As the Kelly ticket, or the "bob-tail" ticket, did not truly represent the people, he thought there was no occasion to support it. This provoked applause, and it also provoked a young man named Reynolds, who did not appear to know anything about parliamentary law, to make a great many motions and speeches without reference to being in order. The previous question on the substitute was ordered, although Mr. Reynolds protested it couldn't be done, because he had objected, and the substitute was voted upon, the yeas and nays being taken. The substitute indorsing the nomination of John Kelly was rejected by a vote of 65 to 7, Sidney J. Cowen, Henry B. Cox, Cadwalader Evans, Edward Gilon, Willis S. Paine, J. Raimond Reynolds, and William Van Wyck voting in the negative. As the roll was called the Robinson men applauded with much spirit as the negatives rolled up. When the name of William Dorsheimer was called there was a derisive guffaw, and when the name of William T. Pelton was reached some one shouted, "Where is Pelton?" and the inquiry was greeted with a general laugh. The Robinson resolution was then adopted by a vote of 66 to 8, Mr. J. Raimond Reynolds changing from the negative to the affirmative. An effort to have the vote reconsidered was made, but it did not succeed, in spite of the efforts of Messrs. Gilon, Evans, and two or three others to have the reconsideration ordered.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION ADOPTED—THE VACANCIES IN THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany, or Irving Hall Democracy, met at Irving Hall last evening, and were in session for more than two hours. The meeting was held with closed doors, though with no apparent reason; and it would do no harm if the committee imitated the Tammany people, who seem to know when it is to their interests to throw their doors open and when to keep them closed. The subject of the long debate was a reorganization, or at least a re-enrollment, of the Anti-Tammany Party in this City. At least half a dozen different plans were proposed for this, and all were urged with more or less earnestness by their respective authors. The necessity for a reorganization is thus stated: The Anti-Tammany faction is now the "regular" Democracy of the City and County of New-York; as such it will act with the State Committee appointed at Syracuse. The vote of this party cast at the last election here was only 28,000; but if the City were organized upon this basis it would, under the present condition of things, be manifestly inadequate. After long discussion, and the rejection of other schemes, the Executive Committee agreed to adopt a plan proposed by Mr. Nooney. This was in substance that the General Committee hereafter consist of one member for each 75 votes cast in a district, instead of 100, as now, which will increase the committee from 1,200 to 1,800 members; and that the Executive Committee be increased one-quarter, by making it consist of 12 members from each Assembly District, instead of 8, as now. A re-enrollment is to be made in each Assembly District. Three Commissioners to preside over the enrollment in each were appointed, and it was ordered that the rolls be open for signatures between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights of this week. On Saturday night elections will be held for the new members of the General and Executive Committees, but only the new members of the organizations who have signed on the three preceding nights are to vote at these primaries. The reports from each district are to be presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting next Tuesday night at Irving Hall. Mr. Nooney's plan having been adopted, the question of the filling of the vacancies which will be created in the State Committee when it expels the Tammany members, as it is expected to do at its meeting to-day, was discussed, and a resolution proposed by John Fox was passed, that a committee consisting of one member from each Assembly district be appointed, to wait upon the State Committee to-day and request that no action be taken toward filling vacancies until the reorganization had been effected of the Anti-Tammany Party. The Chair appointed the committee and the meeting then adjourned.

BRINTON AND COLUMBIA RANGES.

THE BRINTON FALL MEETING—A BEGINNERS' MATCH AT COLUMBIA.

The Fall meeting of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association will begin at Brinton Range, Tuesday, Sept. 30, and continue five days. The prizes offered are valued at $1,500. Most of the matches are for members of the State National Guard, but several are open to all comers. All scores will be rated by their total addition, and ties will be settled by equal divisions of prizes. On Sept. 30, Oct. 2 and 4, will be shot the Short-range Match, open to all comers, any rifle, 10 money prizes, valued at $225; the Military Short-range Match, open to all comers, any military rifle, 15 prizes, valued at $175; and the Long-range Match, 1,000 yards, any rifle, open to all comers, 9 prizes, valued at $150. On Oct. 1 will be shot the Military Team Match, for New-Jersey regimental teams of 12, at 200 and 500 yards, any military rifle; prize, a bronze trophy valued at $200; the Sterling Badge Match, open to any member of the New-Jersey National Guard; any military rifle; 200 and 500 yards; prize, a gold badge, presented by Gen. Sterling. Head-quarters National Guard Match; open to any member of the New-Jersey National Guard; any military rifle; 200 and 500 yards; prize, the Mott gold badge. Match for the Champion badge; open to all members of the New-Jersey First Brigade; the State's military rifle; 200 and 500 yards; prize, a gold badge, given by Major I. J. Wardell. On Oct. 2 will be shot the Short-range Team Match, for teams of four from any club or military organization; 200 yards; prize, $35 to the man making the highest score in the winning team. On Oct. 3 regimental teams of 12 will shoot for the State prize, 200 and 500 yards, with the State rifle; first prize a silk flag, with gold badges to members of the team. On Oct. 3 will be shot the Military Long-range Match, open to any member of the State National Guard; any military rifle; 800, 1,000, and 1,200 yards; prize, a gold medal, offered by the State; and company teams of four will contend for the State prize at 200 and 500 yards. On Oct. 4 will be shot the Directors' Match, open to Directors of the State Rifle Association. A gold badge, presented by Gov. McClellan, will be awarded to the man making the highest aggregate score in the Military Team Match, for the State prize, the Head-quarters Match, and the match for the Sterling Badge.

At the Columbia Rifle Range, West End, N. J., yesterday, the Beginners' Match was shot. It was open to all comers who had never won a first prize. The conditions were 100 yards, 10 shots with military rifle, and 9 with sporting rifle. The prize was a twenty-dollar watch. The winner was Private H. Eugene Haddenhorst, of Company C, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., whose score was 46 out of a possible 50. Col. B. F. Hart, of the Ninth Regiment, also scored 46. Next Friday the Sharp's Match will be shot, open to all comers, 200 yards, any military rifle; the *Forest and Stream* Match for a gold badge, 200 yards, 10 shots for military and 9 shots for sporting rifles; and the New-York Advertising Sign Company's Match for $50 in gold, open to all comers, 200 yards, military rifles allowed three points.

INDICTMENTS AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BILLS AGAINST DEFAULTING COUNTY OFFICERS AND A CITY TREASURER.

The Middlesex County Grand Jurors presented yesterday afternoon, in Judge Scudder's court at New-Brunswick, N. J., 49 bills of indictment. They will probably finish their labors and make their final report to the court to-day. The bills were all handed down to the Court of Quarter Sessions for trial. Among them is one, it is said, against Joseph Letson, who, until a few months ago, was County Collector of Middlesex, and in whose accounts a deficiency of about $16,000 was discovered. Another bill is said to be against Bart Moore, father-in-law of Letson, who was Mr. Letson's predecessor in the County Collectorship. A deficiency was discovered in Mr. Moore's accounts also. A third bill, it is said, charges Adrian Graff, who, until the middle of last July, was City Treasurer of New-Brunswick, with embezzlement. Mr. Graff disappeared in July or August of last year. His coat and hat were found on the banks of the Raritan River, near South Amboy, and for a time it was believed that he had committed suicide. An examination of his official accounts revealed a deficiency which was at first said to amount to $7,000. It was afterward declared to be $6,000, but it is believed by the residents of New-Brunswick that it will not fall far short of $20,000. Since his disappearance he has been seen in New-York City, and the leaving of his coat and hat on the river bank is known to have been a ruse. He is living in Brooklyn at present, and is said to be engaged on a car line as a conductor.

It was also rumored yesterday that the Grand Jurors had presented bills against some members of one of the Boards of Freeholders for collecting illegal mileage from the county. The action of the Grand Jury excited much interest throughout the county.

JUSTICES VIOLATING THE LAW.

The Grand Jury of the March term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, having made a presentment that between Nov. 1, 1878, and March 17, 1879, there had been 569 commitments to the County Jail for vagrancy, Judge J. O. Dykman, in charging the Grand Jury last week, directed them to present the names of those Justices who had made such commitments. He said that magistrates who commit men to the County Jail without proper complaints were guilty of malfeasance, and that tramps were not necessarily vagrants. The Grand Jury have presented the following names, together with the number of their violations: Eugene Archer, 39; H. M. Henderson, 21; P. O'Mara, 11; Elias Mann, 5; James H. Romer, 4; William E. Meeks, 3; Thomas Bible, 3; William Pinckney, Abram Hyatt, Michael Murphy, and P. L. McClellan, each 1, making a total of 95. They were not indicted, as has been erroneously published.

ANOTHER CRICKET MATCH

THE GENTLEMEN OF IRELAND IN HOBOKEN.

NOT QUITE SO ONE-SIDED AS SOME OTHERS RECENTLY PLAYED—THE VISITORS SCORE 119, AND THE HOME TEAM 42, WITH SEVEN WICKETS TO SPARE.

The Gentlemen of Ireland cricket team, which has since its arrival here played and won four matches, played yesterday against 15 players of New-York and vicinity on the St. George's Club Grounds, Hoboken. When stumps were drawn in the evening the score-books gave 12 of the visitors 119 as the result of their first inning, and the home team was credited with 42. But in view of the fact that the latter had seven wickets to spare, the game may be regarded as a comparatively close one. Had the fielding of some of the local players not been insufferably bad, particularly in the cases of Manning and Hadley, the result might have been even more favorable to their side. In spite of the threatening aspect of the weather in the early part of the forenoon, the day turned out to be a fair one for cricketing, and the grounds were in good condition. The Irishmen won the toss, and, at 12:30, sent in Sir George Colthurst and W. Hone, Jr., to bat, Lane and Graham bowling. Sir George scored singles from the second and third balls of Lane's first over, and after running up a total of 5, including a 2, he retired, leg before wicket. His partner having in the meantime made 6 runs, the first wicket went down for 11. Graham's introductory bowling was the best seen on the grounds for some time, 8 "maidens" and 1 wicket characterizing his opening. D. N. Trotter joined W. Hone, who, with two 2s to his credit off Lane, retired, bowled, in favor of Brougham. Trotter now sent one to leg handsomely, off Lane, for 4, after which he "skyed" an easy catch, which was missed. In the next over he drove Graham for 3. Brougham retired, caught by Soutter, the third wicket falling for 20. Natt Hone was the next to go to the bat, but he lost his partner, Trotter, who was nicely caught by Norley, the fourth man for 20. Capt. Natt Hone began to grow a little anxious, and left the wicket for a brief consultation with his remaining men. On the other hand, the friends of the home team congratulated themselves on the probabilities of a close match. N. Hone returned with Nunn, who opened with a 2 to the slips off Lane, Hone following with a single off Graham. After several other singles had been added by both men to the score, Graham again bowled some maidens, but these achievements were cut short by Nunn, who lifted one ball to long leg for 2. A minute later Mooran caught Nunn in five wickets for 33. G. D. Hone, succeeding him, at first drove Graham for a single, and N. Hone followed with three 3s. G. D. Hone then hit Graham to leg for 3, and made two 2s, to cover point and to leg. Norley, taking the place of Graham, bowled some balls which proved profitable to the batsmen. Soutter relieved Lane as bowler, and in his first over gave one to Geoffrey Hone, who sent it to leg for 2. A neat 2 was made by Natt Hone as the result of a cut off Mooran, the successor of Norley, and in the second over of the former Geoffrey batted for 3 to leg.

The game was then suspended for an hour. On resuming his position at the stumps, Natt Hone scored 2 singles, and drove Soutter for 2. For some time after this runs came slowly, until Natt Hone made 2 on a cut off Soutter, and sent another ball from the same bowler to the slips for 3 runs. Hooper, bowling from Mooran's end, did well for his team, by scoring maidens and bowling Geoffrey Hone; six wickets for 99. Hooper's next achievement was the bowling of Natt Hone, whose score was 34, the highest made by any member of the team. Capt. Miller, who suffered keenly from a badly bruised hand, remained at the bat to add a single and a 2 to the total, when he succumbed to the bowling of Lane, the professional; the eighth wicket for 102. W. Hone, Sr., went out, leg before wicket, with 2 to his credit, but his partner, George Casey, maintained a good stand and carried his bat out after having made 11. Exham and Hamilton contributed nothing to the total of the inning.

At 4:35 the home team sent in Bance and Moore to the bowling of Exham and Hamilton. The first ball of the former to Moore was very likely caught at "mid-on" by Sir George Colthurst, the first wicket falling for 1. Hamilton's first "over" to Bance was a "maiden," but Soutter, who succeeded Moore, scored a single off Exham, and made a hit to leg for 2 off Hamilton, who bowled him immediately afterward; two wickets for 4. Pretty forward play, but few runs, characterized Clark's efforts as a batsman, and when he had made 3 he was stumped by G. D. Hone. Bance in the meantime stood well, increasing the total by means of several good hits. Mooran, having made three singles, added a cut for 2 off Exham. Hooper then went in, and hit Exham to square leg for 3, drove him for 2, and retired with a total of 8. Norley opened well with singles, and closed with a fine 3, caught at long field by Brougham off Exham; six wickets down for 36. Graham began well, but, growing careless, was easily caught by Nunn off Exham. Lane was bowled for a "duck-egg." When time was called, Bance and Conover carried out their bats. Subjoined is the game:

GENTLEMEN OF IRELAND.

Sir G. Colthurst, l. b. w., Graham	5
W. Hone, Jr., b. Lane	6
D. N. Trotter, c. Norley, b. Lane	7
H. W. Brougham, c. Soutter, b. Graham	2
N. Hone, b. Hooper	34
F. Nunn, c. Mooran, b. Graham	10
G. D. Hone, b. Hooper	31
Capt. Miller, b. Lane	3
George Casey, not out	11
W. Hone, Sr., l. b. w., Hooper	2
F. A. Exham, c. Mooran, b. Hooper	0
H. P. Hamilton, c. Bance, b. Hooper	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 6	8
Total	119

HOME TEAM.

Bance, not out	12
Moore, c. Colthurst, b. Exham	0
Soutter, b. Hamilton	3
Clarke, s. G. Hone, b. Exham	3
Mooran, run out	5
Hooper, b. Nunn	8
Norley, c. Brougham, b. Exham	5
Graham, c. Nunn, b. Exham	4
Lane, b. Exham	0
Conover, not out	1
Total	42

FALL OF WICKETS.

Gentlemen of Ireland—11, 11, 20, 20, 20, 33, 99, 102, 104, 117, 119.

Home Team—1, 4, 9, 19, 29, 36, 41.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING—GENTLEMEN OF IRELAND.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Exham	76	25	6	5
Hamilton	32	5	4	1
Nunn	44	12	6	1

HOME TEAM.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Lane	136	45	11	3
Graham	64	25	7	3
Norley	32	2	4	0
Soutter	40	9	3	0
Hooper	40	6	5	5
Mooran	36	13	6	0

The game will be resumed at 11 A. M. to-day.

CRICKET CONTESTS IN CANADA.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 22.—The great cricket match between Daft's celebrated English eleven and twenty-two of London and District began this morning at 11:40 o'clock on the Tecumseh Base-ball Ground. Hyman, Captain of the twenty-two, having won the toss, decided to put the eleven in, Ulyett and Oscroft going in to the bowling of Kennedy from south end and Ferris from north end. The fielding of the twenty-two was in some instances brilliant, notably long stop and point. Cameron's two catches were well-judged. Totten, at wicket, was also excellent. The total of 71 is the smallest score yet made by the eleven in this country.

After an interval of 20 minutes the twenty-two went to the bat, being represented by Liddell and Adams, to the bowling of Morley from north end and Shaw from south. About 1,000 people were on the ground at this time, and hopes were entertained that the Englishmen would have to go in for a second inning. When the stumps were drawn for the night 11 men were out for 22 runs.

CALLING A MINISTER FROM NEW-HAVEN.

In response to a call from the pulpit of the Hanson-Place Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, on Sunday last, requesting the attendance of the members of the church at a meeting on Monday night to listen to a report from the Pulpit Committee, a large number were present in the church lecture-room last evening. The committee, in its report, recommended that a call be given to the Rev. Henry M. Gallaher, of New-Haven, to become the Pastor of the Hanson-place Church. A resolution to that effect was offered and was unanimously and enthusiastically passed. This recommendation was not made by the committee without reason for confident belief, on its part, that the invitation would be favorably entertained by the Rev. Mr. Gallaher, and it is thought that there is little doubt but that his formal acceptance will be forwarded very soon. Mr. Gallaher was formerly Pastor, for several years, of the Nassau-Street Baptist Church in Brooklyn. About six years ago he went to Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained for two or three years, and since then he has been settled in New-Haven. During last August he preached for the Hanson-Place Church, which, since the withdrawal two years ago of Dr. Alexander McFarland on account of ill-health, has been without a Pastor, and was most cordially received there. The church, which has accommodations for 3,000 people, was crowded to its utmost capacity, it being necessary on several occasions to fill the aisles. Mr. Gallaher's work in New-Haven has been very successful, but the wider field presented in Brooklyn and the manner in which he has been received there, have led him, it is thought, to feel that he can be of greater usefulness in that city.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 22.—There were shipped from this port to England last week 1,119 head of cattle, 2,714 of sheep, and 32 of horses.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—A writ of attachment has been issued against Patrick Charles Warren, formerly agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company. Warren owes the company $12,000.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

ITS MISMANAGEMENT UNDER THE PRESENT BOARD.

COMMISSIONER LANE'S CHARGES AGAINST HIS ASSOCIATES—THE WORK ON RIVERSIDE-AVENUE—PRESIDENT WENMAN RETORTS AND TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT MR. LANE.

Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane has sent in to Mayor Cooper his answer to the Mayor's request for "a succinct statement of the facts out of which have sprung the grave rumors and reports" relative to the management of the Department of Public Parks. Mr. Lane's answer is a severe arraignment of his fellow-Commissioners—Messrs. Wenman, Wetmore, and Conover—for official corruption. He takes up the Riverside-avenue as being "the principal item of construction work" in the department. "The work on this avenue," says Commissioner Lane, "was given out to be done by contract with Messrs. Decker & Quintard, 9th October, 1876, for $317,161 25. It was intended that it should present not only thoroughly good construction work, but that, in many of its details, it should have the fine finish observable in the Central Park. * * * The work has fallen below ordinary City work, and its distinguishing feature has been disregarded." During the first year of the work, Mr. Lane claims, the execution was kept well up to the design, under the rigid engineering supervision of officers who were familiar with Park work. This supervision was broken down, he continues, when Mr. Wenman became President, in the Winter of 1878. Since then, under engineers who had no knowledge of the original design, the work has not been done well. For this reason, Mr. Lane says he was obliged, at every point, to object to the execution of this work and to payment for it. He charges that in order to "crush him out" for his opposition, his colleagues adopted the plan of starting rumors and vague and false charges that he had received money to influence his official action. These, he asserts, are wholly false. Mr. Lane contends that he has acted in vain against the introduction of many abuses, and the general neglect of the work in the various parks, and then gives 13 different "instances" to prove his assertions. With regard to the report that he has received $500, or some part of it, to influence his action in reference to the Riverside Drive contract, the Commissioner declares it to be utterly and wickedly false. It originated, he says, with Mr. Wenman, the President of the department, and was not based upon facts, but upon his wild statements and flimsy inferences. Another report, to the effect that he had received money for his action in reference to licenses held by Messrs. Dick & Clapp, Commissioner Lane stigmatizes as utterly and wickedly false. This also originated with President Wenman, he says, and had not a particle of fact to stand upon. He never knew nor heard that the licensees had paid anything until it was mentioned publicly at one of the meetings of the board. After quoting a letter from Howard A. Martin in support of this assertion, Mr. Lane gives his third "instance," as follows: "On the 13th of March, 1878, Messrs. Wenman, Wetmore, and Conover, three of the Commissioners of this department, by their votes, removed Mr. Aldrich, the superintending engineer, from supervision over the work on the Riverside Drive contracts. He was a competent officer, and had maintained a proper superintendence, and no fault had been found with him, except by the contractors. On the 13th of March, 1878, the same three Commissioners refused to inquire into the capacity and standing of Mr. Franklin, who was incompetent, and appointed him, Superintending Engineer in place of Mr. Aldrich."

Mr. Lane next charges that his three colleagues, on Oct. 30, 1878, approved and certified a bill of Decker & Quintard, the contractors on the Riverside work, for a payment of $15,125 09, and transmitted it to the Finance Department, where, after a reservation of $500, it was paid. This was done, according to Mr. Lane, when at that time the three Commissioners knew that in the estimate of the Superintending Engineer, upon which the bill was made, he certified that work had been done in accordance with the contract, some items of which had not been performed, and other items of which had been done defectively and in violation of the contract. The Commissioner's next complaint is a similar one regarding a bill for $5,000 48, approved Jan. 15, 1879. The sixth charge is that the latter bill was audited by Commissioner Conover and acted upon by the three without bringing it before the board, thus violating the law. The three Commissioners, says Mr. Lane, signed the papers outside of any meeting and without his knowledge. He next complains that in March, May, and August his colleagues voted down resolutions of inquiry into the then condition of the work offered by him, and then, Aug. 20, proceeded to approve and certify another bill of Decker & Quintard for $27,324 67, when they knew that at that time the last preceding bill of these contractors had not been paid at the Finance Department. The eighth complaint of Mr. Lane is that his colleagues have failed to carry out the design adopted by the department for the Riverside-avenue, and that in the construction work on the avenue they have caused or willfully permitted injury to be done to the Park. Commissioner Lane next turns his attention to Commissioner Conover, and charges that the latter, acting as a member of the Auditing Committee, "approved, certified, acted on, and voted for the bill of Decker & Quintard, on the 30th of October, 1878, for $15,125 09, knowing at the time, and with the intent that the money should then be paid to the Produce Bank, of which he was President and to which the contractors were indebted. This money was afterward, in fact, paid to that bank, and by them was applied on account of the moneys the contractors then owed to the bank, less the sum of $500 reserved at the Finance Department." Commissioner Lane's next two charges relate to abuses in the purchase of materials. He declares that since the sole purchasing power was invested in President Wenman, in January last, prices higher than the market rate have been paid for materials and supplies, and he gives instances where the President paid $1 52 per cubic yard for inferior gravel, when gravel of the best quality had been offered by other persons for $1 40. Mr. Lane complains of the neglect of the trees and shrubbery in Central Park, and closes by a reference to the waste of maintenance-moneys in the department. The appropriation for 1879, he says, was $150,000. Up to the 1st of September, eight months, the amount expended was $119,041, being at the rate of $14,880 per month, and leaving $30,959, or $7,739 per month, for the rest of the year. Mr. Lane closes his letter by assuring the Mayor that complete documentary evidence of these statements are at the latter's command.

President Wenman sent a letter to the Mayor on the 13th inst. It is devoted to a bitter attack on Commissioner Lane. He says that in consequence of the persistent and regular series of attacks upon the conduct of the department and upon himself in certain newspapers, he instituted an investigation to get at the origin of the rumors. As a result of this investigation, Mr. Wenman makes very serious charges against Mr. Lane. The President declares that he has in his possession the check for $500 drawn by John McEneroe, one of the contractors for the Riverside Drive improvement, which it has been claimed Mr. Lane received for his action in the board favorable to the contractors. In addition, Mr. Wenman says he has the originals of an extended correspondence covering and referring to the McEneroe matter, in which "the existence of a compact for bad evils is made clearly manifest" between Mr. Lane, Mr. McEneroe, and Mr. Levien, the latter being the alleged go-between in the matter. Mr. Wenman next quotes from a mass of correspondence which he says he has obtained, showing that Howard Martin, a brother of William R. Martin, once President of the department, and a discharged employe of the department, had secured the remission of the fees of A. S. Clapp, licensee for carriage service, and Thomas S. Dick, licensee for boat service, for which he charged Messrs. Clapp and Dick $500. Martin secured the remission of fees through Commissioner Lane, Mr. Wenman charges. He then refers to the case of H. J. Lewis, who was cited to appear before the board last July, to show cause why he should not be removed from his position in the department. Commissioner Lane, so Mr. Wenman asserts, advised Lewis to procure a lawyer, and suggested Mr. Martin. Mr. Lane and Mr. Lewis met by appointment at Mr. Martin's house, according to Mr. Wenman, and Martin "deliberately demanded from Lewis the sum of $300 to secure Lane's vote, and by that Lewis's retention in office. The entire correspondence in this matter," continues Mr. Wenman, "I have in my possession. In view of the foregoing facts I am compelled to believe that Mr. Smith E. Lane has used his official position for base purposes, and that the public interests have been made by him subservient to his personal ends and pecuniary greed, and that he has systematically pursued a course of conduct prejudicial to good morals and official integrity, while publicly accusing his colleagues of the nefarious acts of which he alone has been guilty." In conclusion, President Wenman gives a list of the correspondence and memoranda which he has to substantiate his charges against his colleague.

After receiving Mr. Lane's statement yesterday, Mayor Cooper wrote to President Wenman, calling upon the latter to send to him the letters and documents to which he refers in his communication.

ADVANCING THE VALUE OF VELVETS.

Iselin, Neeser & Co., of this City, recently received from Europe a small job lot of velvets. In their passage through the Custom-house the Government Appraiser advanced their value 100 per cent. The firm objected to this, and a new appraisal was ordered, with M. G. Rosenblatt as merchant appraiser. Mr. Rosenblatt's valuation was 50 per cent. in advance of the original invoice, while that of the General Appraiser was 110½ per cent. The matter was referred to Collector Merritt, who rendered a decision sustaining the merchant appraiser.

JURYMAN EDWARD FALCONER EXCUSED.

Charles D. Brown was tried for killing Ann Brown, his wife, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. Witnesses testified that on the evening of July 4 Brown quarreled with his wife in their rooms at No. 157½ Stanton-street, struck her, and knocked her down. She died of the injuries which he inflicted, and he was indicted for her murder. After an absence of three hours, the jury announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. Judge Gildersleeve said that during his experience on the bench he had never seen so many disagreements by juries as during the present term of his court. This was to be deplored, because it impeded the course of justice and caused additional expense to the county. The fourth juror, Mr. Edward Falconer, who has formerly been an officer of the General Sessions Court, thereupon arose and said that he was the juror who had held out for the acquittal of the prisoner, as he had heard no evidence sufficient, in his opinion, to convict. Judge Gildersleeve excused Mr. Falconer from further service, and remanded the prisoner to the Tombs. The jury, it is said, stood 11 for conviction against the single vote of Falconer for acquittal. The excused juryman is a man who has become known along the river front as an ardent temperance lecturer, and he has been many times under arrest for obstructing the streets.

KILLED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

A STONE THAT MISSED A FRIEND AND STRUCK A SPECTATOR.

Abraham Brower, 32 years old, who has lived all his life in Passaic, N. J., went on a spree Saturday night. He spent some time in Rettinger's Hotel, in that city, watching a game of cards, and drank repeatedly. Near midnight he started for his home, which is in the northern part of the city. He was too drunk to make easy progress, and when he got to the Erie depot he leaned up against it for a while. An acquaintance named John Girard, 18 years old, came along and thought he would help Brower to get home, and stepped up to him for that purpose. Brower was very ugly; he resented this offer of aid as an insult, and abused Girard foully. Girard walked away, but Brower called him back. He started to return, when he saw Brower pick up a stone and throw it toward him. Girard stooped, and the stone missed him, but struck John King, 20 years old, who lived at the corner of Essex and First streets, in the Dundee neighborhood of Passaic. King fell as if shot, but afterward recovered sufficiently to walk home with some assistance. During Sunday he grew worse, and yesterday morning he died. He was merely a spectator of the quarrel between Brower and Girard, and bore the reputation of being an extremely quiet and temperate young man, neither smoking nor drinking. He was struck on the left temple with a three-cornered piece of trap-rock weighing three or four pounds. Dr. Rice, who was called, thinks death was caused by concussion of the brain.

Brower was arrested for assault and battery on Sunday, and yesterday was committed by Coroner Rutan to answer the charge of murder. He wept bitterly, and declared that he knew nothing of the occurrence, because he was so drunk at the time. He bears a hard reputation, having been in State Prison once for larceny, and in jail more than once for assault and battery. There was a conflict of authority yesterday between Justice Norton, who had caused the arrest of Brower, and Coroner Rutan, who insisted that after the death of King the Justice must yield jurisdiction to the Coroner. The Justice declared that he would investigate the case, and so will the Coroner.

CHINESE GAMBLERS PUNISHED.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR PLAYING THE GAME OF "FAN-TAN."

Two Chinamen, who have adopted the English names of Charles Williams and William Ham, were placed on trial before City Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, for keeping a Chinese gambling-house at No. 34 Mott-street. Both prisoners appeared to be under the influence of opium, and they regarded the legal proceedings in which they were so deeply interested with a sort of dreamy indifference. While the jury were deliberating on their verdict Williams lapsed into utter unconsciousness, while his companion appeared to have great difficulty in keeping his eyes open, and frequently indulged in a doze. Assistant District Attorney Rollins called Detective Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who testified that he entered the basement of No. 34 Mott-street on the evening of the 15th inst., in company with Capt. Brogan, and in a close and filthy little room found about 30 Chinamen seated around a table covered with India matting and littered with Chinese gambling implements. Williams appeared to be the dealer and Ham the banker, in a game called "fan-tan." Just as Ham had "raked in a big pile," and Williams was preparing to deal for another game, witness and Capt. Brogan arrested all who were in the room and took them to the station-house. They also seized the gambling implements, which the detective produced and displayed before the jury. They formed a curious collection of wooden blocks bearing Chinese inscriptions, brass coins, and long cards. The jury found both prisoners guilty. When asked what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Williams made a speech in broken English in behalf of himself and his fellow-prisoner, in which he said that the game was a perfectly innocent one, played solely for the benefit of an aged Chinaman in need. Judge Cowing did not accept the explanation, and said it was his duty to impose a severe punishment on the prisoners in order to deter others of their race from carrying on the practice of gambling. His Honor then sentenced Williams to 30 days and Ham to 30 days in the Penitentiary, and fined them each $1. The Chinamen appeared utterly amazed when informed that they had to go to prison for violating the law.

THE O'HARA WILL CASE.

The hearing of the contest in the O'Hara will case was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Dailey, in Brooklyn. Martin Cook, who had been acquainted with the decedent for eight years, testified that Father Maguire had great influence over Mrs. O'Hara, and frequently solicited her to subscribe to church charities; on one occasion Father Maguire came to Mrs. O'Hara's house while witness was present; the reverend gentleman made himself at home by taking off his coat, throwing himself into an easy chair and lighting a cigar; Mrs. O'Hara had always spoken affectionately of her nieces, who are now contesting the will, and said frequently she would provide for them. Miss Kate Monaghan, a grandniece of Mrs. O'Hara, lived with the decedent at different times; witness accompanied Mrs. O'Hara to Rome; Bishop Lynch and Father O'Hara were of the party. Mrs. O'Hara told witness that the trip cost her $6,000, and that she paid Father O'Hara's expenses. Mrs. O'Hara was almost constantly drunk while they were in Rome; the liquor was kept in a wardrobe in Father O'Hara's room; Mrs. O'Hara told witness that Father O'Hara had control of all her money while in Rome; Father Maguire and Father O'Hara on one occasion sat drinking with the old lady for three hours, until she was so drunk that witness had to sit up during the night with her; she told witness that she had given $2,000 to Father Maguire for masses. Father Maguire had frequently said in presence of Mrs. O'Hara that if he had relatives he would not leave them any money; in 1877 she told witness in relation to her will that Judge McCue would fix it so that there would be no fuss or fighting about it after she was dead; that Father Maguire had charge of her keys and papers, and that Judge McCue said she could not leave all her money to charity, but could give verbal instruction, and he would fix it. The witness had known Mrs. O'Hara to drink a bottle of brandy in one day. After Miss Monaghan had been cross-examined at some length, an adjournment was taken until Monday morning next.

MANAGER JAMES H. RUTTER'S RETURN.

James H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, returned from Europe by the steamer Arizona, of the Guion Line, yesterday. The steamer Laura M. Starin took a party of his friends down the Bay to meet the incoming steamer, leaving West Twenty-second-street at 5:30 A. M. Among the party were George Darling, Manager of the White Line; E. B. Mitchell, Manager of the Blue Line; C. B. Caldwell, Manager of the Red Line; E. Clark, Jr., General Freight Agent of the New-York Central, and his assistant, Samuel Goodman; J. B. Dutcher, J. M. Toucey, Superintendent, and J. P. Chambers, General Auditor, New-York Central; Gen. George J. Magee, Capt. W. B. Peck, and Charles W. McCune, of Buffalo; S. Phillips, August A. Brush, W. H. Wenman, Charles S. Tappan, C. Y. Norton, Samuel Luckey, H. C. Du Val, H. Higbee, Mr. Loos and others. The little steamer met the Arizona off Sandy Hook, where Mr. Rutter and his wife and son were taken on board the Starin. After a general handshaking and interchange of congratulations, a collation was served, and music and dancing were introduced. The party sailed up and down the North and East Rivers until long after midday, when the excursionists landed, after enjoying a very pleasant time.

A YOUNG MAN'S DEGRADATION.

Alfred D. Hunt, 23 years old, who said he lived at No. 27 Delancey-street, was charged before Justice Duffy, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with having abducted Lizzie Shyer, 13 years old, and Ella Roberts, 14 years old, for immoral purposes. The Shyer girl's parents live at Prospect Terrace, Prospect-street, Brooklyn, and the Roberts girl's at No. 39 Jefferson-street. It is charged that the latter was deceived by a mock marriage. The stories told by the girls and an investigation made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, revealed an almost incredible depth of degradation and infamy. It was asserted in court that Hunt is the son of a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, who disowned him because of a forgery he committed, and that he has a wife and a daughter living in Brooklyn. Justice Duffy held him and a woman named Hattie Secor, with whom he lived, for further examination. Lizzie Shyer was held as a witness.

THE RIVER GIVING UP ITS DEAD.

Capt. Lewis, of the tug-boat Standard, while cruising off Governor's Island yesterday morning, discovered the body of a man floating in the water, and towed the corpse to Pier No. 44 East River. The deceased appeared to have been about 40 years of age. He had light brown hair and mustache, and was attired in a black cloth frock-coat and vest, black-ribbed cassimere pantaloons, gaiter shoes, white cotton socks, black silk scarf, white shirt, and white cotton undershirt. On the bosom of the shirt the initials "E. N. B." are embroidered. On the body were found a pearl-handled knife, gold pencil-case, a bunch of keys, an eye-glass, a pocket-comb, a pair of sleeve-buttons marked "B," a gold collar-button, and 30 cents in money. Also, a number of cards of Samuel Boothby, liquor-dealer, at the corner of Church and Fulton streets. There was also a letter, dated July 20, 1879, addressed to "Dear Son," and signed "Your mother, Howell." The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification. Inquiries at the store of Mr. Boothby failed to elicit any information that would lead to the identity of the deceased. None of the clerks or employes of the firm are missing, and Mr. Boothby said he had no idea how the deceased came by his business cards. The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of East Twenty-ninth-street, and were removed to the Morgue. The deceased appeared to have been about 55 years of age, and was decently attired.

SENT TO THE STATE PRISON.

SIX YEARS FOR JOSEPH SLATER—ANOTHER HIGHWAYMAN PUNISHED.

As Thomas Farrell and Robert Buchanan were about to open the door of Farrell's house at No. 213 West Twenty-seventh-street, on the night of Aug. 12, they were attacked by a gang of thieves, who knocked them down and robbed them. Mr. Farrell lost $35 and Buchanan had a watch and some money taken from him. Frank McKenna, of No. 344 Seventh-avenue, and Joseph Slater, of No. 429 West Twenty-sixth-street, were afterward arrested, and identified as two of the thieves. McKenna pleaded guilty, in the General Sessions Court, some weeks ago, and as it had been his first offense, he was sent to the Reformatory in Elmira. Slater, who is an old offender, denied his guilt, and was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The jury found him guilty of highway robbery, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to a six-years' term in State Prison.

A show-case in front of the store of William Mooney, No. 294 Bowery, was broken open on the night of the 16th inst., and robbed of two cornets. Detective Pratt arrested Charles Lemiere and Charles Williams, and found the stolen instruments in their possession. In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced by Judge Cowing to two years in State Prison.

Daniel Connors, of No. 7 Batavia-street, one of a gang of street thieves who, on the night of the 14th inst., attacked James Gallagher at James-slip and robbed him of his watch, pleaded guilty, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to four years in State Prison.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. 42, 43, 59, 115, 136, 138, 151, 152, 153, 186, 180, 207, 215, 213, 220, 226, 229, 230, 231, 32, 38, 64, 73, 92, 102, 107, 126, 129, 130, 143, 147, 171, 179, 196, 211, 212, 213, 214, 228, 229, 232, 234, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 248.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Cowing, J.

Thomas Tobin and Patrick Casey, felonious assault and battery.	Annie Black, grand larceny.
Frank Kinsla, felonious assault and battery.	George W. Mills, forgery.
Henry Sobold, grand larceny.	Joseph Mulerio, concealed weapons.
	Samuel Davis, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Trinthorne, robbery.	Mary Sumner, grand larceny.
John Stunbarger, felonious assault and battery.	Patrick Fenelon, larceny from the person.
William Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.	Edward McGuire, larceny from the person.
James Kerrigan, burglary.	Peter F. Wait, obscene literature.
John Brady and Joseph Murphy, burglary.	

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Flour in good demand and firm; sales of 950 bbls. at the following range: [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour in good demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—Flour strong and higher. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—Flour in good demand at full prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Wheat strong and higher. [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—Flour steady, but in more active demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—Flour firm and in active shipping demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 29c. Rosin dull; Strained, 92½c.; good Strained, 97½c. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $1 60. Tar steady at $1. Corn firmer. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 22.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a very active market, and round amounts of the leading shares were freely taken at advancing quotations. The coal stocks were very prominent in the dealings, and buoyant under purchases to cover short contracts, induced by the confident assertions that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time for a renewal of the coal combination had been successful. The reports to this effect, it is proper to state, lack confirmation from official sources. Lake Shore and the Grangers again commanded a large share of attention from speculators, and advanced under steady buying. Erie was active, and recorded a slight improvement on the day's transactions. Among the miscellaneous shares, Houston and Texas was strong and higher, while Iron Mountain lost a portion of the recent improvement. St. Louis and San Francisco advanced 2@3 ₩ cent, but the rise induced large sales, under which the improvement was partially lost. In the general list, prices at the close showed a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ ₩ cent from the highest point.

The transactions aggregated 399,967 shares, including 74,733 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 43,420 Lake Shore, 35,825 North-western, 31,200 New-Jersey Central, 25,025 St. Paul, 21,945 Erie, 19,500 St. Louis and San Francisco, 17,010 Iron Mountain, 16,100 Pacific Mail, 14,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 12,460 C., C. and I. C., 12,050 Delaware and Hudson, 7,925 Wabash, 5,750 New-Jersey Southern, 5,500 Morris and Essex, 5,450 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 5,150 Louisville and Nashville, 4,960 Chesapeake and Ohio, 4,500 Kansas and Texas, 4,450 Northern Pacific, 3,500 Marietta and Cincinnati, 2,900 Kansas City and Northern, 2,800 Houston and Texas, 2,725 Union Pacific, 2,300 Western Union, 2,125 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,050 Michigan Central, 1,900 Mobile and Ohio, 1,700 Kansas Pacific, 1,630 Sutro Tunnel, 1,512 St. Louis and New-Orleans, and 1,200 Alton and Terre Haute.

North-western common fell off from 81⅝ to 81⅛, rose to 83, and reacted to 82⅝; the preferred advanced from 99⅝ to 100¼; St. Paul common rose from 67⅛ to 67⅝, fell off to 66⅞, advanced to 68⅜, and finally sold at 68; the preferred sold at 99¾@100; Lake Shore advanced from 92¾ to 93¾, reacted to 93⅛, rose to 94¼, and closed at 93⅞; Michigan Central rose from 83½ to 84¼, and reacted to 84. Canada Southern advanced from 62½ to 63; Erie common rose to 27⅝, and preferred to 51⅝, but the former closed at 27½; Union Pacific rose from 83½ to 83½, and reacted to 83¼; Wabash fell off from 42½ to 41⅞, advanced to 43½, and reacted to 42⅞; Ohio and Mississippi common declined from 17½ to 16⅝, rose to 18¼, and receded to 17⅞; the preferred declined from 48¾ to 47½; Kansas Pacific rose from 70 to 71½; Kansas City and Northern common from 23⅞ to 24½; preferred from 58½ to 59⅞; Kansas and Texas declined from 18 to 17⅛, and recovered to 17⅞; C. C. and I. C. rose ⅞ ₩ cent, to 12¼, and closed at 12⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph common sold at 24@24¼; the preferred fell off from 52⅞ to 52¼, and recovered to 52½; C., C., C. and I. rose from 54½ to 54¾, declined to 54, and closed at 54½; Iron Mountain dropped from 44⅜ to 41⅝, recovered to 44, reacted to 42⅞, and closed at 43¼; Chesapeake and Ohio common rose from 9¾ to 10, fell off to 9½, and rallied to 10; Louisville and Nashville rose from 58¾ to 59½, fell off to 58⅞, and advanced to 60½; Houston and Texas fell off from 49 to 48½, rose to 50, and later sold at 49; Mobile and Ohio advanced from 11 to 12, and reacted to 11¼; Alton and Terre Haute declined from 12⅜ to 11⅝, and preferred from 23¾ to 22¾; New-Jersey Central advanced from 4⅝ to 4½, and reacted to 4⅛; St. Louis and New-Orleans fell off from 18½ to 16, and rose to 18¾; Northern Pacific fell off from 23⅞ to 23; preferred from 51 to 50¾; St. Louis and San Francisco rose from 17 to 29; preferred from 20¾ to 23½; First preferred from 47 to 49⅞, with closing sales at 19½, 21⅞, and 48¾, respectively; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 62½ to 64⅜, and reacted to 63⅝; New-Jersey Central rose from 54⅛ to 56¼, and reacted to 55½; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 50⅝ to 53¼, and closed at 52¼; Morris and Essex rose from 92⅞ to 93¾, and reacted to 93½; Western Union, after selling up from 92 to 93, receded to 93¼; American District sold at 66@66½; Pacific Mail rose from 24⅛ to 24⅝, fell off to 23⅞, advanced to 24¾, and reacted to 24¼; Quicksilver sold at 13¼@13½ for the common, and at 48¼@48⅜ for the preferred. Among investment shares, Pittsburg rose to 102 and Illinois Central to 91⅞; Chicago and Alton sold at 96½@96⅝.

The Money market was easy, with 5@6 ₩ cent. as the ruling rates to Stock Exchange call borrowers. Time loans and prime mercantile paper are also quoted at 5@6 ₩ cent.

The steam-ship Celtic, which arrived from Europe yesterday, brought $646,000 in gold.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £140,000 bullion from the Bank of England to-day on balance. The London market for securities was strong, especially for Eries, which advanced sharply, the common stock selling up from 27⅛ to 28½; preferred from 51 to 53; consolidated Firsts from 114⅛ to 115½; do. Seconds from 76 to 77¾; funded 5s from 75 to 76; New-Jersey Central advanced from 54½ to 56; do. consolidated Firsts from 100¾ to 101; Illinois Central from 94½ to 95; Pennsylvania from 44 to 44½; Reading from 18¾ to 19½; British Consols advanced slightly, selling at 97⅝@97¾ for both money and the account; United States 4s rose from 104⅛ to 104⅝, and 4½s from 108⅜ to 108½, while 5s fell off from 105⅞ to 105⅜. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 83f. 95c., and subsequently declined to 83f. 72½c.

The nominal asking rates for Sterling Exchange were reduced at the opening to $4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills, and to $4 84 for demand, with actual business at $4 81@$4 81¼ for the former, and at $4 83@$4 83¼ for the latter. Cables sold at $4 83¼@$4 83½, and commercial at $4 79@$4 80 for long, and $4 81½@$4 82 for demand. The market is overstocked with bills for the moment, and sales are made with difficulty at our lowest quotations.

Government bonds were firm, and prices were well maintained. The dealings at the boards were confined to 5s, 4½s, and 4s. About $350,000 coupon 4s changed hands at 102¼, and over $400,000 4½s at 105, against 104⅞ at the close on Saturday. Railroad bonds were unusually active, and an advance in nearly the entire list was recorded. The largest transactions were in Erie consolidated Seconds, which were strong at 74¾@75½; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose from 79⅞ to 81⅞, under brisk purchases, and the other New-Jersey Central issues brought full prices; C. C. and I. C. Firsts and Seconds were actively traded in, and advanced 1½@3 ₩ cent; St. Louis and San Francisco, Class B, rose to 59⅞; do., Class C, to 58¼, an advance of 2@3 ₩ cent on Saturday's quotations; St. Louis and Iron Mountain issues were higher, especially Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Firsts, which rose 2¼ ₩ cent, to 95¾; Kansas and Texas, Denver and Rio Grande, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern issues declined slightly. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols were firm, and rose to 39⅛; District Columbia 3.65s sold at 84¼, and Virginia consolidated ex-matured coupons at 58⅛.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102¼	102¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81@$4 81½
New-York Central	119	119
Harlem	156	156
Rock Island	140⅝	140⅝
N. Y., N. H. and H.	157	157
United R. R. of New-Jersey	146½	146½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	115	115
Panama	150½	150½
Fort Wayne	112	112
Pittsburg	101½	102
Illinois Central	91⅞	91⅞
Chicago and Alton	96⅜	96½
Erie	27½	27⅝
Erie pref.	51⅝	51½
Lake Shore	92⅝	93⅞
Canada Southern	62½	63
Wabash	41⅞	42⅞
North-western	81⅝	82⅝
North-western pref.	99⅞	100¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	67⅛	68
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	99⅝	100
Delaware, Lack. and Western	62½	63⅝
New-Jersey Central	54⅝	55½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	50⅝	52¼
Morris and Essex	92⅞	93½
Michigan Central	83½	84
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	42	43
Union Pacific	83½	83¼
Kansas Pacific	70	71½
C., C., C. and I.	54⅜	54½
C., C. and I. C.	11⅞	12⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	24¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	52⅞	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅞	17⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	49	47⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	17	19½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	20⅝	21⅞
St. Louis and San Fran. 1st pref.	47	48⅝
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	24	24½
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref.	58¾	59⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	17⅞	17⅞
Iron Mountain	44⅛	43¼
Louisville and Nashville	58⅞	60½
Northern Pacific	23⅞	23
Northern Pacific pref.	51	50⅝
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	55	55
Western Union	92⅞	93¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Pacific Mail	24⅛	24¼
Quicksilver	13	13
Quicksilver pref.	48	48⅛
Sutro Tunnel	3⅛	3⅝
Adams Express	100	100½
Wells, Fargo & Co	100	100
American Express	49	49
United States Express	44	44
New-York Elevated	121⅛	122⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	112	112⅞
Manhattan Elevated	44	44

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Pittsburg	102	102	100
Illinois Central	91⅞	91½	400
Chicago & Alton	96⅝	96½	300
Erie	27⅝	27⅛	21,945
Erie pref.	51⅝	51⅛	900
Lake Shore	94¼	92¾	43,420
Canada Southern	63	62½	500
Wabash	43½	41⅞	7,925
North-western	83	81⅛	31,400
North-western pref.	100¼	99⅝	3,425
Milwaukee & St. Paul	68⅜	66⅞	25,175
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	100	99¾	750
Del., Lack. & Western	64⅜	62½	74,733
New-Jersey Central	56¼	54⅛	31,300
Del. & Hudson Canal	53¼	50⅝	12,050
Morris & Essex	93¾	93	5,500
Michigan Central	84¼	83½	2,050
Union Pacific	83⅝	83⅛	2,725
Kansas Pacific	71½	70	1,700
C., C., C. & I.	54¾	54	600
C., C. & Ind. Central	12¼	11⅜	12,460
Han. & St. Joseph	24¼	24	725
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	52⅞	52¼	1,400
Ohio & Mississippi	18¼	16⅝	13,400
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	48¾	47½	1,100
St. L. & San Francisco	29	17	2,900
St. L. & S. F. pref.	23½	20¾	14,600
St. L. & S. F. 1st pref.	49⅞	47	2,000
St. L., K. C. & N.	24½	23⅞	500
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	59⅞	58½	2,400
Mo., Kan. & Texas	18	17⅛	4,500
Iron Mountain	44⅜	41⅝	17,010
Louisville & Nashville	60½	58⅞	5,150
Northern Pacific	23⅞	23	1,900
Northern Pacific pref.	51	50⅝	2,550
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	7⅞	7⅜	5,450
Western Union	93	92⅞	2,300
Am. Dist. Telegraph	66½	66	500
Pacific Mail	24¾	23⅞	16,100
Quicksilver	13½	13¼	200
Quicksilver pref.	48⅜	48¼	300
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3½	1,630
Adams Express	100½	100¼	350
Marietta & Cin. 1st	9	8½	3,300
Marietta & Cin. 2d	7¾	7⅜	200
New-York Elevated	122⅜	122⅛	100
Metropolitan Elevated	112	112	110
Manhattan Elevated	44	44	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	10	9½	4,360
Ches. & Ohio 1st pref.	18¾	18	300
Ches. & Ohio 2d pref.	12¼	12¼	300
New-Jersey Southern	4½	3⅞	5,750
Alton & Terre Haute	12⅜	11⅝	1,200
Mobile & Ohio	12	11	1,900
Houston & Texas	50	48½	2,800
St. L. & New-Orleans	18¾	16	1,512
Total sales			399,967

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121½@121¾	
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅞	105
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅞	102⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅞	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅞	105
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101⅞	101⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102¼	102⅜

The following were the closing rates of foreign Exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	482 @ ..	481 @481¼
Demand	484 @ ..	483 @483¼
Cable transfers	484½@ ..	483¼ @483½
Commercial	@ ..	479 @480
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	481½@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	523⅞@525	525 @525⅝
Demand	521⅞@523⅛	523¾@524⅜
Cable transfers	520 @ ..	521¼@ ..
Commercial	@ ..	526⅞@528¾
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	524⅜@526¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	523⅞@525	525 @525⅝
Demand	522½@523⅛	523¾@524⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	523⅞@525⅝	525 @526⅞
Demand	522½@523⅛	523¾@525
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94 @ 94¼	93⅞@ 94
Demand	94⅜@ 94⅝	94½@ 94⅝
Commercial	@ ..	93½@ 93⅝
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	93⅞@ 94⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 22.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119⅞	120⅛
United Railroads of New-Jersey*	144	
Pennsylvania Railroad	43⅞	43⅞
Reading Railroad	19	19⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	44	
Catawissa Railroad preferred	43	43
Northern Pacific	22½	23
Northern Pacific preferred	50⅜	50½
Northern Central Railroad	24¾	25
Lehigh Navigation	23¾	24
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6⅜	6½
Hestonville Railway	18⅞	19
Central Transportation	45	45½

*Ex dividend.

The Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company gives notice that a dividend of *Two dollars ₩ share* on the capital stock, and also a dividend of *Fifty cents ₩ share* on the stock of the I. S. and M. N. Railroad, held in trust, will be paid on Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 25th of October next.

Mr. Daniel A. Moran, formerly of No. 40 Wall-street, has removed his offices to No. 27 Pine-street.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, for the week ending Sept. 14, 1879, were $33,065 94, and for the same week last year $32,492 13.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad for the first two weeks of September:

1879	$176,000
1878	159,000
Increase	$17,000

For the second week of September the Chicago and Alton earnings show an increase of $72,655, Iron Mountain an increase of $33,085, and Hannibal and St. Joseph a decrease of $16,136.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the month of August show a decrease of $57,048.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	18⅛	Northern Belle	4
Alta	6⅛	Ophir	43⅛
Belcher	5	Overman	8½
Best & Belcher	19⅞	Raymond & Ely	1⅞
Bullion	5	Savage	9
California	6⅝	Sierra Nevada	42⅜
Chollar	6	Union Consolidated	74⅝
Consolidated Virginia	5⅞	Yellow Jacket	16⅛
Crown Point	7	Bodie	15
Eureka Consolidated	26⅞	Potosi	8½
Exchequer	3	Imperial	1⅛
Gould & Curry	11⅝	Martin White	3
Grand Prize	2	Mono	6½
Hale & Norcross	13⅝	Independence	3
Julia Consolidated	4⅛	Consolidated Pacific	3⅝
Justice	1⅛	Mammoth	7⅜
Mexican	39		

*The Savage has levied an assessment of $1.

*The Bodie has declared a dividend of 50 cents.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	3 15-16	Cin., San. & Clev.	8⅝
Boston Land	4 15-16	Eastern R. R.	17⅜
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	113⅝	Pueb. & Ark. Valley	60⅝
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	113⅝	Calumet & Hecla	209
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	111	Copper Falls	4⅞
Atch. & Top. L. G.	106⅛	Duncan Silver	4
Eastern R. R. 3½s	80	Franklin	13⅝
Hartford & Erie 7s	33 11-16	International	45⅛
Atch. & Top. R. R.	100	Pewabic	2⅛
Boston & Albany R. R.	130⅞	Quincy	18⅝
Boston & Maine R. R.	116⅝	Ridge	3 15-16
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	121	Silver Islet	36⅝
Chi., C. Dub. & Minn.	56¾		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 22, 1879.

On this forenoon, trade in horned Cattle was slow, the arrivals were heavy, and consisted largely of inferior quality, grass-fed herds. The Spanish herds and most of those quoted from Colorado were direct from the Plains. Extreme range of quality poor to fair, with a good top; from 54 to 57 lb. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 to 58 lb. net. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Sept. 20, 1879: 3,527 head of horned Cattle, 158 Cows, 3,605 Veals and Calves, 23,012 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,635 head of horned Cattle, 53 Cows, 1,332 Veals and Calves, 6,532 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending Sept. 20, 1879: 17,691 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,815 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending Sept. 20, 1879: 3,800 head of horned Cattle, 200 Veals and Calves, 13,182 Sheep and Lambs, 16,517 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,017 head of horned Cattle, 52 Veals and Calves, 5,188 Sheep and Lambs, 3,980 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,344 head; total for the week thus far, 4,145 head. [illegible]

[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts since and including last Friday, 98 head of through and 388 head of yard stock. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Cattle in fair demand; supply only moderate; prices unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—Cattle dull; sales, 4,000 head. [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—Beef Cattle—Market very slow and ¼c. lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 104⅝; 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 108⅜. Erie, 28½; do. preferred, 53; do. Second Consols, 77¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 101; Illinois Central, 95; Pennsylvania Central, 44½; New-Jersey Central, 55¾; Reading, 19¼. Consols, 97 11-16 for both money and the account.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 83f. 95c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105⅜. Erie preferred, 53½; do. Second Consols, 77¾; Illinois Central, 95; Reading, 19½. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 83f. 72½c. for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £140,000.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Exchange on London, 25f. 30½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern steady at 55s.; Western steady at 47s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 33s. [illegible]

[illegible]

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 7-32d. [illegible]

[illegible]

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6⅜d. [illegible]

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,400 bales American. [illegible]

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 13-16d. [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 10s.@£27 15s.

1 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 7½d.@8d. ₩ gallon.

HAVRE, Sept. 22.—Wilson's Lard closed at 83f. 50c. ₩ 50 kilos.

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—Petroleum, 19⅝f. for fine pale American. Wilson's Lard closed at 84f. ₩ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Sept. 22.—Petroleum, 7 marks 85 pfennigs.

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AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
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CITY REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—1st col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
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HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
ICE-CREAM—Sixth Page—5th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
LAW SCHOOLS—Sixth Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
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MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—1st col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—4th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—2, 3, 4, & 5 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—3d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Newport—Love's Young Dream.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—My Partner.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—La Fille de Madame Angot.
STANDARD THEATRE.—Narcisse.
PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—Our Daughters.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Enchantment.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wolfert's Roost.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rescued.
CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—[illegible]
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Mulligan Guard.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.
THE AQUARIUM.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—Exhibition.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE WEEKLY TIMES *will be sent to subscribers, for three months, at the reduced rate of 25 cents. Subscriptions taken at this rate will be sent from date of reception, the quarter subscribed for including in all cases 13 consecutive issues of* THE WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds from north-east to south-east, higher temperature, lower barometer.

In his letter of acceptance of the Saratoga nomination, Mr. CORNELL declares himself in favor of a readjustment of public expenditures on the basis of values established by resumption, adverts to the inequality of the tax laws, and points out the necessity of taxing the large amounts of property which now escape their share of public burdens. Further, he condemns the perversion of canal management to partisan ends, and objects to railroad discriminations, against the interests of the citizens of New-York, and in favor of those of other States. Mr. CORNELL is well-advised in boldly accepting the necessity of dealing with issues immediately affecting the people of the State, rather than in urging the national importance of the pending struggle as the only ground on which he can claim public support. Defections from the Republican cause will be drawn mainly from those who believe that the party, through its representatives in the Legislature, has shirked the obligation of making local government cheaper and more efficient, and of compelling the great corporations of the State to perform their duty to the public. To render the Republican campaign a thoroughly effective one, there will require to be a good deal of forcible platform discussion of the topics outlined in Mr. CORNELL's letter.

The fact cannot be too promptly recognized that the effect of Republican declarations in favor of reformed methods of government will not be improved by the kind of tactics which are being pursued under the direction of the party managers in this City. It was bad enough to retain on the State Committee a person whose official record is so entirely indefensible as that of DEWITT C. WHEELER; it will be still worse if the whole power of the party machine is to be directed to keeping him or others of similar character in positions which they have disgraced. The people of this City will not be very seriously impressed by declarations in favor of cheaper and better government which are not incompatible with a close and friendly alliance with Tammany Hall. That alliance has already involved the consistent opposition of Republican Aldermen to nominees for local office whose only disqualification was their want of acceptability to JOHN KELLY, and has forced the Republican members of the Police Board into a course of obstruction with regard to the appointment of Democratic Inspectors of Election which is equally at variance with law and common sense. People can hardly be blamed for jumping to the conclusion that if JOHN KELLY is to find his chief support among Republicans in New-York City, he is not likely to be denied similar help at Albany. It need hardly be added that any programme of reform which contemplates the surrender of this community to the tender mercies of the plundering gang who constitute the guiding spirits of Tammany Hall would be rather worse than a hollow one.

Although it is likely that some of the very cunning Democratic managers in Ohio are pretending to give up EWING's fight in order to lull the Republicans into a false security, it is evident that Senator THURMAN's own manager, JOHN G. THOMPSON, is trading Ewing votes for the Legislative tickets. In other words, the Thurman interest is bent on securing the Legislature, to the sacrifice of the Governorship. A letter to THOMPSON's special committee, giving impressive instructions on this head, insists that the prime necessity of the campaign is to secure the United States Senatorship and the next Presidential term, and that everything else must bend to this. A painful lack of Democratic harmony is perceptible in this move. Ohio Republicans need to be more than ever on their guard. They may be deceived by false pretenses of resignation to defeat on the part of the Democrats, and they may need to be reminded that they ought to carry the Legislature as well as the Governorship. What Gen. EWING thinks about Mr. THOMPSON's system of trade it would be interesting to discover.

The arguments in court over the right of sepulture which DENIS COPPERS acquired when he paid $75 for a plot in Calvary Cemetery raise some interesting questions as to the relations between religious corporations and the State. The question whether the Freemasonry of the deceased must, according to the ecclesiastical laws under which the cemetery is administered, act as a bar upon his interment in the consecrated plot of ground which he purchased is not the most important point in the controversy. No civil court can be so competent to decide what are the rules of the Roman Catholic Church in such a case as the authorities of the Church itself, but it does come within the range of judicial action to decide whether such rules can have any place in the regulation of a public cemetery existing with the sanction and under the protection of the laws of the State of New-York. Simple as the case in question may seem, it raises some very perplexing issues as to the amount of freedom which can be accorded to religious societies in a free State, and it illustrates how very easily serious conflict might arise, even here, between two sets of authorities whose respective spheres of action are supposed to have been long ago definitely settled.

Park Commissioner LANE has transmitted to the Mayor categorical charges of maladministration and jobbery against his associates, and the President of the board has retaliated by accusing Mr. LANE of jobbery and the receipt of bribes to influence his official action. Without regard to the truth of these charges and counter-charges, nothing can be more manifest than the scandalous waste of the public money intrusted to the Park Department, and nothing can be plainer than the immediate necessity for an entire change in the composition of that board. But, should the Mayor proceed to put an end to the public scandal involved in the official existence of the Park Commissioners, he will be reminded by a fire of injunctions that he must exercise his executive functions subject to the approval of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that proceedings to get rid of a delinquent officer may, by a trifling exercise of legal ingenuity, be made to last as long as the term for which he holds the chair of chief magistrate. Even the expiration of the terms of the Park Commissioners would not be equivalent to their retirement, unless the Mayor is able to find successors to them approved by the Kelly Aldermen and their Republican allies. It would puzzle a much stronger and more resolute man than Mr. COOPER to reform the administration of local affairs under the limitations on his action which at present exist.

COLORED LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The prevalent idea is that the group of questions connected with the Colored Exodus is found in full force only in the Southwest, and particularly in those of the Southwestern States which have acquired an odious distinction by their treatment of the colored vote. In Louisiana and Mississippi the desire to escape from the harsh administration of unjust laws, and the yet harsher conduct of lawless whites has seemed to be natural, perhaps inevitable. The Liberian movement in South Carolina has been similarly regarded as the result of a condition of things not likely to exist save where cruel oppression has manifested itself as a means of producing certain political results. States not made infamous by partisan methods have been supposed to be exempt from the operation of causes which, if not confined within narrow limits or checked by the early efforts of remedial agencies, obviously tend to disorganize staple industries of the South, and to increase the bitterness felt at the North with regard to the general course of Southern affairs.

We now print a statement that imparts another aspect to the subject. The facts recited on apparently trustworthy authority from North Carolina raise the presumption that, apart from familiar political considerations, the treatment of the freedmen by Democratic authorities, and by planters, farmers, and other employers of labor, is neither just nor humane. Certainly the condition of the small colored farmers, and of the colored laborers, as described by intelligent representatives of the race, differs from the old bondage in little beyond the name. The aim of the makers and administrators of law, and of the great body of white land-owners, appears to be to reconcile the nearest possible approach to slavery with the nominal continuance of freedom. It must be confessed that the North Carolinians are very near the consummation of this purpose. Two of the laws referred to in the statement exemplify a certain class of the hardships that are complained of. One is known as the "Common Road law," and is so ingeniously contrived that the white Supervisors of a county may fasten upon black citizens the bulk of the labor on its roads. The other, "the Landlord and Tenant act," is several degrees more iniquitous than laws of a kindred character which in other days attracted attention to the crimes of English rule in Ireland. Under the first of these acts the industrious black men who have tried to acquire farms, or who have rented farms which require all the time and labor they can command, are at the mercy of Democratic officers. Under the second act, the tenants are exposed to the worst phases of Old-World landlordism: they may toil, but they have no assurance of reward; they may starve, but the landlord will have all; eviction may follow robbery, and they have no redress. Add to these evils the abuses of the credit system, and the absolute power of the creditor-trader over the farmer who needs current supplies, and it is not difficult to understand the loss of heart and hope which impels a deserving class of a grade above the laborer to plan removal to localities where these grounds of discouragement do not exist.

Such being the position in North Carolina of the colored owners and tenants of small farms, the state of the farm laborers may be imagined. The object of the white farmers seems to have been to discover the point at which the laborer may be kept face to face with starvation, with a constant reminder of the fate that awaits him if he try to better his position. They have succeeded. The food-allowance is wretched, and the miserable pittance paid in the form of wages is still further cut down by a system which robs the laborer of nearly half of the sum he nominally receives. The farmer grinds and cheats him, and in both operations is helped by the neighboring store-keeper. The negro is helpless as against the employer and the trader. If he complains he is turned adrift, and as the employers make common cause he cannot obtain other work. Then the terrors of a vagrancy act come into play. Under its provisions a negro out of work may be arrested and consigned to "the vagrant gang." Even his poor semblance of freedom is thus lost, it may be indefinitely. The prospect of this treatment keeps laborers who have families in abject subjection to their masters. "The oldest negro in North Carolina," we are told, "fails to remember a time when the slavery was more complete or the hardships greater."

All this, it will be seen, is wholly irrespective of politics. That the negroes are to a large extent practically disfranchised, we may infer from the general condition of poverty and helplessness to which they have been reduced. Men who are kept all the time at starvation point, and who dare not murmur or move lest they be thrust into the vagrant gang, may be controlled, politically, without the intervention of the Mississippi plan. If they vote, their ballots are not counted. And to this assured ascendency of the Democratic Party the possibility of treatment so cruel and unjust may be traced. But for Democratic laws, administered by Democrats, the outrages described would be impossible. From this point of view, the North Carolina case is political. The immediate occasion of the desire to migrate is, however, mainly industrial. The great body of the negroes, whether working land as nominally its owners, or working on land as the laborers of the old slave-owning class, have abundant reasons for the discontent that prevails among them. They would be fit only for bondage if they could submit contentedly to the hopeless wretchedness which is now their portion. The misfortune is, that they are unable to move. Such poverty as they endure precludes migration. A fortunate few may escape; the many must remain to suffer.

In other Southern States the natural forces at work to continue the Exodus are identical in their general nature with those reported from North Carolina. Enough has appeared in the more independent of the New-Orleans journals to prove the presence in Louisiana of solid causes of discontent; and the unfulfilled promises of the Vicksburg convention are negative testimony to the strength and reasonableness of the feeling that pervades the colored farm laborers and tenants of Arkansas and Mississippi. We have uniformly deprecated attempts to use the Exodus for partisan effect, and we have doubted the wisdom and humanity of encouraging indiscriminate migration to parts of the West where the market for hired labor is necessarily limited. Evidently, however, the condition of colored labor at the South gives rise to problems that will not always remain unsolved. The South cannot with impunity rob and oppress the race on whose toil it is dependent for prosperity.

MR. PENDLETON'S IDEAS.

Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is by far the most skillful and acute of the Democratic orators in Ohio with reference to finance. He is probably as sincere and as consistent as any of them, and he has a good deal more adroitness in clothing his doctrines in specious forms. Unfortunately for him, most of these doctrines are exploded. They have a vague historical interest, but they concern the present or the future very little. Time was when Mr. PENDLETON was an ardent advocate of the "payment" of the bonds in legal tenders. He may be called the inventor of the notion, and he is largely responsible for the fact that the Democratic Party made the campaign of 1868 on that absurd and suicidal proposition. Mr. PENDLETON was a zealous advocate of the payment of Customs dues in greenbacks so long as greenbacks were below par. He was a vigorous, and even desperate, opponent of specie payments, regarding which he has for at least a half dozen years indulged in the most melancholy and depressing predictions. All these doctrines and propositions have gone their way to the limbo of political fancies, condemned by the stern logic of facts. The bonds have been refunded or paid off. Resumption has come, with none of the dreadful consequences which it ought to have had. What can Mr. PENDLETON now find wherewith to alarm and warn his fellow-citizens? What cry can he use to frighten them into the Democratic fold? From what catastrophe can they be induced to flee the Republican ranks and rally under Mr. PENDLETON's banner? The problem is certainly a tough one, and with all Mr. PENDLETON's cleverness, his mode of attacking it does not fall short of being ridiculous.

He revives the stale story about the demonetization of silver being secret and surreptitious. On this he rings the changes with monotonous insistence. It was done in the interest of the bondholder, to make his investment more valuable, to increase the value of gold, the value of debts. "No member of the Congress which passed the law will avow that he knew of the provision, nor did the President who signed it." It was all a conspiracy to increase the gains and confirm the sway of the creditor class. This is all so old as to have become offensive. So far from silver being demonetized by stealth, the law was openly discussed at two sessions of Congress, and Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman for whom Mr. PENDLETON ought to have some regard, pointed out what the occasion was for the law, and predicted very justly—much more so than Mr. PENDLETON would like to admit—the consequences which would flow from it. What sense, what common decency, can there be now in galvanizing the ridiculous invention that a law of such considerable magnitude was smuggled through Congress without that body's knowing what it was doing? And is it not a little late to hold up the image of the bloated bondholder to the average American citizen as the author of all the woes, real or imaginary, from which the country suffers? Surely, the bondholder cannot be omnipotent when the Government has, much against his will, we may be sure, reduced his rate of interest by from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. Nor is the bondholder of the national banks—the peculiar favorite of the Government, according to Mr. PENDLETON—able to resist the diminution of his profits. Two years ago they were estimated at 2.43 per cent. more than they would be outside of the national system; now they are estimated at 1.43 per cent. by the same authority. It is a desperately-mistaken set of political doctrines which have to be bolstered by this absurdly false presentation of facts, and the tone of Mr. PENDLETON's speech indicates that he has found this out.

The only germ of pertinency in Mr. PENDLETON's long speech on the finances is his indirect attack upon the national banks. He concedes that the currency which they furnish is, "in point of stability of value, facility of circulation, and safety of the note-holder, the best currency we have ever had." But, nevertheless, he would do away with it, because it is "too expensive." We have already given an authoritative estimate of the net value to the banks of their circulation. It is far less than is generally supposed. Mr. PENDLETON insists that "the people" have to pay them an amount equal to the interest on the bonds, less the small tax on circulation; and also interest for the loan of this currency. But the banks cannot loan all their currency. Five per cent. of it must be covered by greenbacks at Washington. A varying proportion, often as high as 30 per cent., is held as a reserve against outstanding notes. Besides the United States tax, they are heavily taxed by States and municipalities. And what is the advantage to the public from this system? First and most valuable of all, it gives us a portion, at least, of one currency which is beyond the reach of Congressional tinkering—a currency which can be expanded or contracted almost without the knowledge of the public, and yet in exact proportion to the public demands, and which remains, as Mr. PENDLETON is forced to admit, stable in value, easily circulated, safe. When we perceive the restless itching of men like Mr. PENDLETON to be changing and experimenting with the finances, we can hardly overvalue the independence of the national bank currency from Congressional control. These uneasy theorizers, who imagine that they have found a short cut, "cross lots," to the millennium, by which industry, care, thrift, self-control, and honesty are rendered useless in the affairs of private life and of Governments, would like to do away with a currency which rests on the solidest possible basis, which cannot be inflated idly by vote of Congress, and only contracts when the use for it decreases. They would substitute a measure of value more variable than the winds, subject to the ignorant and often corrupt manipulation of political majorities in Congress, and utterly unfitted for the transaction of business outside of our own borders. It is to be hoped that no such impracticable, ill-digested, visionary conception of what our country requires can find favor in the sight of Ohio voters.

WISE WORDS ABOUT WOMEN.

The advocates of woman suffrage have long had the discussion pretty much to themselves. They have had conferences, conventions, and annual meetings, in which they have debated clamorously, to the edification of each other and the amusement or derision of the "heedless world" outside. Occasionally they have made a vigorous assault upon some legislative body and evoked a feeble show of discussion, or succeeded in "getting up an argument" with their opponents in a committee-room. But for the most part the "great reform" has had its own way in the war of words. Those who had no faith in its objects have either thought it scarcely worth their while to fight that which gave so little promise of success, or have been averse to entering into the complicated and delicate questions that underlie the movement. At all events, there has been marvelously little sober consideration of more than one side of the subject, notwithstanding the persistency and zeal with which the suffragists have endeavored to thrust it upon the attention of the public. Some have laughed at it, some have derided it, most have treated it with the silence of disdain or indifference; while very few have seen fit to make serious opposition. And yet the "cause" has failed to make headway.

The advocates of the political enfranchisement of women have so long ignored the most vital considerations belonging to their subject, and reiterated so tirelessly certain plausible arguments founded on fallacious assumptions, that many people are in danger of becoming bewildered and of forgetting that there is any other side to the subject. It is well to have occasionally a clear and vigorous statement of the reasons why suffrage should not be intrusted to the "weaker vessel," in order that it may not be taken as admitted that no such reasons exist. Those who have heretofore treated the matter with the greatest appearance of disdain are the scholars and thinkers who hold a position of special dignity in the field of public discussion, but it is precisely one of these who has now come forward in the pages of the *North American Review* and thrown down the gage of discussion, in the face of the somewhat pugnacious band who contend for the political equality of the sexes. It is Mr. FRANCIS PARKMAN, the learned, grave, and philosophic historian, who has thus displayed his courage and dared the volleys of fierce reply which his contribution to the discussion is pretty sure to evoke. If he escape abuse and the fusillade of stinging though harmless epithets, in which these combatants are wont to indulge, he will be fortunate.

His statement of the case against woman suffrage is eminently calm, dignified, and decorous, but not on that account the less exasperating. He treats the sex with all that reverential respect and delicacy which it has a right to expect, and yet he does not hesitate to point out that there is a difference between men and women, which must be taken into account in dealing with their relations to society, and which marks out their several spheres with lines that no legislation can efface. It is by the most decorous hints and gentle insinuations, and by no offensive plain speaking, that he impresses upon the mind the important functions with which nature has consecrated women and to which it has largely subordinated their activities. Man must fight the battles, whether in the actual conflict of arms, the fierce struggles of competition in peaceful pursuits, or in the arena of public legislation and administration. He is physically, mentally, and morally armed for the fray, and woman is not. She has a no less noble service to perform, for which nature has provided her with the needed panoply. Man cannot usurp her place, and any attempt of hers to take that of man must result only in distress to her and disaster to society. All this is what Mr. PARKMAN maintains, and he ventures to show from history and current observation, as well as from the immutable facts of nature, that the intervention of woman in politics is fraught with mischief and degradation, instead of that elevation and purification which have been so freely promised.

In his paper in the *North American Review*, he merely puts, in expressive and elegant language, the common sense and instinctive conviction of most men and women who are passive opponents of female suffrage, without knowing why clearly enough to have formulated their opinions and the reasons for them. It is precisely because this common sense and instinctive conviction exist and have their foundation in human nature itself, that the cause of woman suffrage makes scarcely any progress, at the same time that few feel the disposition to make any active opposition to it.

TWO WAYS.

"Who can tell what it is that wins the hearts of women?" said *Clive Newcome* to his father. The *Colonel*, it will be remembered, failed to answer this conundrum, and to this day it remains unanswered. Of course, there have been many attempts made to find an answer to a question of such transcendent importance. In former days it was held by most men that in order to gain and keep the affections of a woman, there must be the most complete and abject servitude on the part of her lover. He must gratify her slightest whim, and must be ready to forestall her lightest wish. The same duty was incumbent upon husbands who desired to retain the hearts that they had won, and this is undoubtedly the reason why so many married men, during the Middle Ages, departed at a moment's notice to take part in the crusades. The good wife had only to remark, "My dear, those Turks ought to be driven out of Jerusalem, and you ought to help in the good work. Cousin Charles will come here and take the up-stairs front room, so as to take care of me while you are gone." The obedient husband would thereupon take the 7:15 train the next morning, with the sweet consciousness that he was doing his whole duty as a good and affectionate husband.

At the present time a theory directly the opposite of the old chivalrous theory prevails. Young men believe that they are irresistible in proportion as they are rude. This is the creed that is taught by modern English novelists, who, when showing us the young man of the period in the act of courtship, uniformly represent him as smoking in the face of his adored one, and addressing her in a tone of lofty superiority not wholly devoid of contempt. Of course, he never takes his hands out of his pockets long enough to do anything for her, and his general attitude is that of a master rather than a slave.

Of these two theories conspicuous examples have lately been furnished by two young men of Clinton, Ill. It would be more accurate to call them two unmarried men, for but one of them was young in years. Both Mr. McGrath, the younger man, and Mr. Jenkins, the elder of the two, were anxious to win the affections of Miss Brown, and they each adopted a different line of conduct. Mr. McGrath, who had educated himself by a course of English novels, was impertinent and carefully careless in his treatment of Miss Brown, while Mr. Jenkins showed toward her the most exaggerated courtesy and slavish submission. He was really shocked at his rival's rudeness, and was so certain that it would not succeed that he actually pitied him. He was accustomed to say to his intimate friends that "McGrath's really so offensive in his manner to Miss Brown that, were it not for fear of involving the lady's name in an unpleasant scandal, I should feel it my duty to quarrel with him, though, of course, the poor fellow does not know any better." As for Mr. McGrath, he laughed at Mr. Jenkins's "Missnancyisms," as he termed it, and asserted that he was as entertaining as a large brown wagon full of monkeys.

Last Tuesday, just at dusk, Mr. Jenkins called on Miss Brown, and invited her to take a moonlight stroll with him. He had committed to memory several yards of poetry for that express occasion, and was determined by means of its aid and the soft influences of the moonlight to win an avowal of affection from his mistress. Miss Brown received him smilingly, and said that she would be most happy to walk with him were it not that she was just about to milk the cows. The courteous Mr. Jenkins exclaimed that never while he lived should she perform such menial labor, and insisted upon being permitted to milk the cows in her stead. After some little resistance, she yielded, accepted his offer, and escorted him to the shed where the cows were waiting. Leaving him there, with many thanks and reiterated assurances that he was really too good, the young lady went back to the house, and Mr. Jenkins began his task.

An hour and a half glided, or, rather, bumped, away before Mr. Jenkins accomplished the milking of fifteen consecutive cows. He found it a decidedly rough task. He was, as he afterward complained, "swished" in the eye twenty-seven times by violent tails, his milking-pail was kicked over once, and he himself was upset in the same way five times. At the end of the hour and a half he was a monument of mud diversified with splashes of milk. There were moments when he addressed language to those cows which might have made their horns turn pale, and would certainly have ruined Mr. Jenkins's reputation for unfailing propriety of conduct had he been overheard by any human listener. At half-past nine the last cow was milked to the very dregs, and Mr. Jenkins stealthily sought the kitchen, where he begged soap and water and a brush from the unsympathetic cook, and repaired himself to such an extent that he could venture into the presence of Miss Brown. As he approached the front piazza he was somewhat surprised to find that she was not waiting for him, and he was compelled to ring a bell and summon the servant in order to obtain admittance. The servant, in reply to his request that he would tell Miss Brown that Mr. Jenkins awaited her pleasure, informed that excellent and self-sacrificing lover that "Miss Sallie went out an hour ago with Mr. McGrath," and that he "heard her say that they was a-goin' to the circus."

That the lady's conduct was heartless and treacherous in the extreme there can be no doubt, and Mr. Jenkins made an error in judgment in proceeding to drown himself. The incident, however, is valuable for the light which it throws upon the great question how to win the hearts of women. The impertinent McGrath succeeded where the submissive Jenkins failed. Henceforth, no intelligent young man will make the mistake of thinking that his mistress's heart can be reached by milking her parental cows. The rude young man of Clinton gained the girl and enjoyed the circus; the courteous man was flouted by insolent tails and gained nothing but mud and ingratitude. The moral taught by the affecting story cannot pass unheeded.

The City of Herat, which has suddenly become the scene of a formidable Afghan revolt, seems fitted by nature to be important both in commerce and in war. Its central position at the junction of several leading commercial highways, within a few days' journey of the famous caravan depot of Merv, 360 miles west of Kabul and 190 south-east of the great Persian emporium of Meshid, makes it a recognized market for the wares of India, Afghanistan, and China, on one hand, and those of Persia, Turkey, and Russia, on the other. As a fortress, again, it is rendered formidable by the strength of its walls and its commanding situation on a rocky plateau 2,500 feet above the sea, advantages which have more than once enabled it to defy the conquerors before whom all the rest of Afghanistan had fallen. The Persians, who had long eyed it covetously, appeared before it in great force in November, 1837. The siege, one of the most memorable in history, was protracted till the following September; but, owing to the skill and bravery of Lieut. ELDRED POTTINGER, of the Bombay Artillery—the Nasmyth of this new Silistria—the besiegers were forced to retire with loss. A second attempt, in October, 1856, proved more successful; but the success was a fatal one for Persia. The British Government, regarding the capture of the place as an infraction of the treaty of 1853, at once declared war, and the Shah, after repeated defeats, renounced all claim to Herat by the treaty of Teheran, April 14, 1857. Its present population is about 50,000.

In the New-England States, especially in Massachusetts, families sprung from the same stock and bearing the same patronymic, are more numerous than in any other part of the Republic. Such families abound in Fall River more than, probably, in any other city or town in the section. Fall River has a population of about 45,000, but out of this 15,000 are operatives, and some 10,000 more are either foreigners or of foreign extraction. Not more than 20,000 are what we call Anglo-Saxons for lack of a better term. They are, at least, so far as may be, of pure American strain. Of the 20,000, there are, according to tax-lists just made out, 111 Borden families, 69 Brightmans, 30 Buffintons, 76 Chaces, 45 Cooks, 25 Crowlers, 75 Davises, 24 Davols, 27 Deans, 22 Desmonds, 40 Durfees, 29 Freeloves, 39 Giffords, 41 Greenes, 24 Griffiths, 28 Halls, 110 Harringtons, 27 Harrisons, 27 Harts, 58 Hathaways, 28 Hollands, 22 Lawtons, 29 Martins, 25 Masons, 36 Manchesters, 35 Taylors, 29 Walkers, 26 Wilsons, 29 Wordells, 24 Winslows, and 41 Woods. As families usually average at least five persons, the number of Bordens in the town must be, by this estimate, 555; of Chaces, 380; of Davises, 375; of Durfees, 200; of Harringtons, 550; of Hathaways, 290, which is a very large proportion in 20,000 people. It is said that some 50 families, with their connections by marriage, would make up about one-fourth of the entire American population. It is questionable if this can be said of any other city or town in the United States. The opportunity and temptation to nepotism, which have been so actively embraced and yielded to there, are made conspicuous by these figures.

In our early American literature, novels appeared after histories, poems, books of travel, and didactic works; and there were satires in verse before satire had been expressed in prose in the form of narrative burlesque. Prose fiction was not attempted here until after the Revolution, until near the time when MARIA EDGEWORTH and WALTER SCOTT published their popular stories. CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN is generally spoken of as the first American novelist, and in a certain sense he was; but there were native writers of prose fiction anterior to him. The first noteworthy work of this sort was the "Foresters, an American Tale," by JEREMY BELKNAP, originally published in 1792, in successive numbers of the *Columbian Magazine*. The foresters were personifications of the principal States of the Union and their interests, bearing names that could be easily divined. The story represented much of the history of the colonial struggle and the formation of the confederacy. Its aim was to ornament history with wit and humor. The "History of a Corporation of Servants," by JOHN WITHERSPOON, was a satirical romance, intended to illustrate in a covert way the ecclesiastic history of Great Britain. The next novel was "Modern Chivalry; or, The Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan, his Servant," by HUGH BRACKENRIDGE. It is modeled on "Don Quixote," and is a curious delineation of the rude adventures of the West and the humors of the time. It was published in Pittsburg, the first volume in 1796, and the second in 1806. ROYAL TYLER next produced the "Algerine Captive; or, The Life and Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill, Six Years a Prisoner Among the Algerines." It was an olio of recital, criticism, and opinion on various topics, and was mistaken by a British critic for a veritable account. MASON L. WEEMS wrote a number of tales of horror, based on crimes committed in the wild regions of the South. Mrs. TABITHA TENNEY afterward published "Female Quixotism," describing the opinions and adventures of *Dorcasina Sheldon*, an imaginative woman, mentally disordered by reading maudlin sentimental novels. Then came BROCKDEN BROWN.

Prof. MARTENS, juridical counsel to the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg, has recently published a pamphlet, "England and Russia in Central Asia," which has attracted much attention, and, no doubt, will contribute much to soothe the jealousy and suspicion which now predominate in the relations between those two countries; the more so as the free use which the author has made of diplomatic records hitherto unknown to the public, shows that he has written his book with the approbation of the Russian Government. There existed, he states, an agreement between England and Russia, according to which Afghanistan should be kept as a neutral belt between their respective possessions in Asia. But England broke this agreement by the establishment of an Embassy at Kabul, by the treaty with YAKOOB KHAN, &c., and she will, sooner or later, be compelled to conquer and annex Afghanistan. Thus the English and Russian frontiers will meet; but Prof. MARTENS does not think that this circumstance will give rise to new complications. On the contrary, he hopes that it will be the beginning of hearty co-operation between the two nations. What he says about the results of a war between Russia and England sounds very plausible and may make an impression. If Russia is victorious and conquers India, the conquest is most likely to prove fatal to her, because she is unable to govern it. If Russia is defeated and thrown back behind the Siberian frontier, the English victory will be achieved chiefly by the assistance of the native Princes, and they will profit from it, to the detriment of England. In both cases the propaganda which Russia and England are making in Asia for European civilization will be at an end, and barbarism will again have the upper hand for a century or two.

It generally happens that when an administrative department falls into disorder and confusion through the weakness and incapacity of those who are charged with its control, some subordinate officer rises to temporary ascendency in it by virtue of a superior strength of will. This appears to be the present condition of the Park Department. The Commissioners are men who were appointed without reference to their qualifications for the position; they have spent most of their time in quarreling among themselves. Meantime, the Superintendent of the Parks has become practically the governing spirit of the department. If this gentleman had knowledge and skill in park planting and maintenance equal to his administrative capacity, his ascendency would be undoubtedly a benefit to the parks; but judged by some of the things he has omitted to do, but more by what he has done, he is so far from possessing these qualifications that Central Park is constantly menaced by his rule. It was upon his recommendation that the Fifth-avenue gate was so radically altered, and, what is worse, the damage done thereby is irreparable. The double arcade of trees through which the Park was entered there has been utterly destroyed by the rooting up of the middle row, and there can be no replacement, for, to produce the symmetrical effect which the original designers intended, all the trees must be of the same age. The cool and shady appearance of this spot, so suggestive of the character of the place to which it gave entrance, has been destroyed forever, and without any adequate cause. It narrowed the entrance a little, and for this reason was objectionable to fast drivers. Upon the representations of some people of this class, and in utter disregard of the opinions of the Park designers, the trees were destroyed, and the gateway, upon which so much labor had been spent, changed to a dry, open road. On the other hand, trees in other places are left unprotected and uncared for; dead ones are left standing, or, if taken away, their places are not filled, and, altogether, it would appear that the one idea of the present Park managers is that it is simply a place to make money out of and drive horses in.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Greenbackers of the Second District of Cayuga County have nominated David H. Foster for the Assembly.

The Republican nominations for Assembly in Onondaga County are: First District, Thomas G. Alvord; Second District, Elbert Howland; Third District, Henry L. Duguid.

The Republican nominations for county officers in Oneida are: For Senator, George B. Anderson; Sheriff, Francis X. Meyers; Clerk, Henry J. Coggeshall; Coroners, James G. Hunt, Elon J. Lawton; Justice of Sessions, William M. French.

The Hon. Alexander T. Goodwin, of Oneida County, announces that under no circumstances can he accept a renomination for Senator at the hands of the Democratic Convention, which meets in Rome to-day. The Utica *Herald* intimates that it makes but little difference to anybody else, as the Republicans intend to put their man in as representative of the district for the next two years. At the same time it willingly concedes that Senator Goodwin has represented the district fairly and ably during his term.

The Utica *Herald* says that the Republicans of the First Assembly District of Oneida County made a wise selection of a candidate for Assemblyman in Henry J. Cookinham, of Utica. "Mr. Cookinham," it says, "is a young man of ability and promise, and a lawyer whose success at the Bar reveals the possession of the qualities which go to make the valuable legislator. The new First District is Republican, like the old one, by a small majority, and earnest work will insure Mr. Cookinham's election by a majority larger than the usual one. In the Legislature, he will represent the whole party, and labor disinterestedly for the whole district."

GENERAL NOTES.

Among the presents given a bride in Brunswick, Me., last week were a pair of old andirons which had been a wedding present to her great-grandmother.

A Washington telegram reports Secretary Evarts as saying: "The South went into the war and lost everything but honor. It went into Congress and lost everything it had saved from the war."

A young girl in Nova Scotia was so shocked by a charge of theft made against her by her mistress that she took to her bed and died. To the last she protested that she was innocent. The inquest showed, according to the evidence before the Coroner, that death was caused by paralysis of the heart, apparently induced by strong excitement.

A good word for the blackbirds is thus spoken by the Natchitoches (La.) *Vindicator*: "Our farmers tell us that thousands of blackbirds are swarming in the fields of cotton and destroying the cotton-worm as they go. Very few worms can be found 'webbed up,' and the planter feels good. The destruction by the birds this year is accounted for only by the effects of the Game law, which are just being felt."

Congressman Gillette's partner in Iowa complains that he is neglecting his business, and has brought suit for a dissolution of the partnership. The complaint says that "the said E. H. Gillette has absented himself from his place of business, residing part of the time at Washington, D. C., even beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and has applied himself to the interests of the country at large, rather than to the manufacture of 'brick, tile, &c.,' by reason of which the said business of said firm has been, and continues to be, unprofitable."

A Virginia paper tells this story of Mr. David S. Forney's dog: "Mr. Forney took his dog into the house (this was not at home—therefore not a trick,) and gave us his pocket-book, with instructions to carry it a distance to the field, and place it somewhere on the fence, in a direction that the wind would blow from it to the house. We did so, and returned. Mr. Forney came out with his dog, sat down and said nothing, nor did he speak to the dog. Presently the dog pricked up its ears and commenced to sniff the air, started off in a direct line to where the pocket-book was, passed it a few feet, came back, reared upon the fence, got it, came to its master and laid it in his hand. We took a number of hats to the outer edge of the lot; these he brought in, selecting his master's first."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* thus describes an echo discovered by two gentlemen who had crossed Atchafalaya Bay from Morgan City to Berwick, and had occasion to call for a friend who had been left behind. "The distance across is less than half a mile, and the human voice can easily reach it. A prolonged call was made, and the parties listened for a response. In about 15 seconds, to their surprise, the same call came back, with all the peculiar inflections of voice that were given in the call. Thinking some one was on the other side, the party recited verses in Italian, Latin, and Spanish, and after a delay they came back, the echo repeating as many as 20 words distinctly. Unlike most echoes, this of Morgan City repeats whole sentences, and not the least diminished by reverberation."

CRUISE OF THE SCHOOL-SHIPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 22.—The United States school-ship Portsmouth, Lieut.-Commander A. S. Crowninshield commanding, arrived in Hampton Roads Saturday morning, 14 days from Halifax, Nova Scotia, with all on board well. The Portsmouth sailed from the Roads on June 2 last, for a Summer cruise up the coast, with about 130 boys on board. She touched at a number of ports along the coast, where she lost 10 or a dozen of the worst boys, so that she now has 119 first-class boys. The officers speak in high praise of the crew as it is now composed. The boys are bright and intelligent, neat in their dress, and perform their duties with cheerfulness and alacrity. In the early part of the voyage some of the boys were troubled with sea-sickness, but soon recovered from its effects. The Portsmouth is the first to arrive of the school-ships ordered to assemble here about Oct. 1, when a drill will take place and the vessels will be inspected by the Secretary of the Navy. The other vessels, the Saratoga, Minnesota, and Constellation, will arrive next week, as will also the Hartford, the flag-ship of the North Atlantic station; the Kearsarge, and the Marion.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S TOUR.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—The President and his party left Fremont, Ohio, this morning for the West.

THE GREENFIELD MURDER

A JURY OBTAINED AFTER A WEEK.

NATHAN GREENFIELD TO BE TRIED A THIRD TIME FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE—NEW EVIDENCE CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—The third trial of Nathan Orlando Greenfield, for the murder of his wife, began in this city on Monday last. The entire week was taken up in obtaining a jury, and so strict was the examination of jurors by the counsel on both sides that on the adjournment of the court Saturday night only nine jurors had been accepted. The case has already cost the County of Oswego $25,000, and the tax-payers very naturally are anxious to have the question of the guilt or innocence of Greenfield settled before the costs grow much larger. With a view of having the case conducted on the part of the people in as able a manner as possible, the Supervisors of Oswego County engaged the Hon. William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, to assist District Attorney Chase and ex-District Attorney John J. Lamoree, who in the two previous trials of Greenfield have conducted the case for the people. Mr. Ruger is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in this part of the State, and won local fame by conducting the trial, on behalf of the people, of Owen Lindsey, who was convicted of murder and hanged in this city three years ago. Greenfield in his two previous trials has been defended by Judge Huntington, of Pulaski, who has stood by his client without recompense. When it became known, however, that Mr. Ruger had been engaged on behalf of the people, Judge Huntington secured the services of the Hon. William P. Goodale, of this city, a brilliant young criminal lawyer, to assist him. It was stated yesterday that the services of the Hon. Frank Hiscock had been secured to defend Greenfield. From the array of counsel on both sides it is evident that the trial will be the most noteworthy one ever had in this part of the State. Greenfield himself has no money; neither have his parents any. Yet such men as Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Goodale are not in the habit of giving their services to any one gratuitously, and it is the general belief that there is money somewhere which Greenfield can draw upon, but exactly where it is or from whence it comes no one knows.

A change of venue was granted, and the case brought to Syracuse from Oswego County, for the reason that, in the opinion of the lawyers and a majority of the citizens, it was impossible to obtain an impartial trial of Greenfield in Oswego County. It is said that four-fifths of the inhabitants of that county are firmly convinced that he is guilty of the murder of his wife. Not only Greenfield's counsel, but the counsel for the people admit this also. Pretty much the same opinion is found to exist in Onondaga County, as is shown in the difficulty thus far experienced in obtaining a jury of men who have not already formed an opinion in relation to Greenfield's guilt or innocence. Three panels of 100 each have been exhausted, and out of the 300 only nine men have been selected who have not formed an opinion or uttered an expression or received an impression for or against the prisoner. The work of examining jurors will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, and it is expected that the trial proper will begin by Wednesday morning. It is intimated that both the prosecution and the defense have come into the possession of new evidence since the case was last tried. The counsel on both sides refuse to disclose the nature of the new evidence, but admit, at least by their silence or suggestive shakes of the head and the shrugging of shoulders when the subject is broached, that new tactics are to be introduced in the conduct of the case this time.

Greenfield had a bad reputation in the neighborhood in which he lived before the murder was committed. He used to attend Sunday-school regularly when a boy, but he grew up into a young man with a dogged disposition and mysterious habits. His conversation with his intimate friends previous to the murder showed that he held very loose ideas concerning the value of human life. To one of them he stated, as was proved on his former trials, that "he did not think it any worse to kill a human being than it was to kill a 'critter.'" His brother is serving a sentence in State Prison for grand larceny, and the whole family has a bad reputation. At the time Greenfield was arrested for the murder of his wife his hair was unkempt and hung down matted over his low and slanting forehead, and his general appearance was brutish in the extreme. His manner suggested unusual stupidity, and when questioned, he would either reply with a seemingly stupid incoherence or sullenly refuse to answer. His four years' incarceration in jail has wrought a great change, not only in his appearance, but in his demeanor. His wits have become sharpened; his beard is shaved off, and his keen, sharp eye moves as quick as a flash, and takes in every situation at a glance. It is impossible to catch his eye more than an instant at a time. He will not squarely look any one in the face. He sits by his counsel, closely watching the proceedings of the trial, and even makes suggestions which are adopted by his lawyers. In fact, Greenfield himself, as a prominent lawyer said to-day, seems almost to conduct his case himself. He appears to be perfectly confident of his acquittal on this trial, a belief not shared by his counsel, who, at the best, hope for a disagreement of the jury. Greenfield has been practically convicted of the murder of his wife twice already. Although the jury disagreed on the first trial, it was understood that it stood nine for murder in the first degree and three for murder in the second degree. All 12 of the jurors were of the opinion that Greenfield killed his wife, but they differed as to the degree of his crime.

The last juror in the case was obtained at 9 o'clock this evening, after nearly exhausting the last panel of 100 drawn from the city district. The following are the 12 who are to decide the fate of Greenfield: Hiram Baker, Cyrus Chaffee, Alexander Ford, Irving Fuller, James Miller, Anson Smith, William H. Pease, Timothy Newell, James W. Patten, George Diefendorf, Morris Bush, and Horace Knowles. Miller, Pease, and Patten reside in Syracuse; the other jurors live in various towns in the county. After the last juror had been obtained, the court adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial will begin in earnest. Ex-District Attorney John J. Lamoree, of Oswego, will open the case on the part of the people, and will make a long speech, reciting the history of the tragedy and the facts connected with Greenfield's two former trials.

MEXICAN BORDER RAIDS.

RENEGADE INDIANS IN MEXICO WHO STEAL STOCK IN ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, acting Indian Agent at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a report dated Sept. 9, that no Indians of that reservation have visited Mexico within the last year. He says there are in Mexico a number of renegade Indians—Chiracahuas and Warm Springs—who have raided back and forth from Mexico to Arizona for two or three years past in sufficient numbers to do very serious damage. It is not more than two months since they raided the southern part of Arizona, killing two or three men and stealing a considerable number of horses and mules, escaping with their plunder into Mexico. On the 13th of August 24 of them raided into New-Mexico and stole several horses. Capt. Chaffee thinks the Indians came from Mexico. He is informed that these renegade Indians are in treaty with the inhabitants of the Town of Janos, in Chihuahua, where they find a ready market for stolen stock. An employe of the beef contractor, in July, saw quite a number of Indians at Janos whom he knew a few years ago at Ojo Caliente Agency. They told him they were coming on a raid before long. Her-ron-a-mo, a Chiracahua Indian, one of the worst and most desperate of them, escaped from San Carlos Agency about 18 months ago. Capt. Chaffee sends a slip from the *Arizona Citizen* which states that Streeter, the white outlaw, who recently participated in the raid from Janos into Arizona, was killed in a quarrel with a Spanish officer.

LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE BELL-PUNCH.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 22.—Forty-two liquor-dealers, nearly the entire number in this city, were before Judge E. M. Mann to-day to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked for failing to make the proper Moffett register returns. The cases were continued to the January term of the Hustings Court.

COURT OF APPEALS PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 41—John Fenger, appellant, vs. Anna Johnson, Administratrix, &c., respondent; submitted by appellant, argued by W. S. Farwell for respondent. No. 42—Jacob W. Foster, respondent, vs. Margaret Weber, Executrix, appellant; argued by Lewis Sanders for appellant, J. W. Foster for respondent. No. 43—George A. Seaman et al., Executors, &c., appellants, vs. G. Irving Whitehead, respondent; argued by Edward M. Shepard for appellants, Rufus W. Peckham for respondent. No. 44—Joseph Willis, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Patrick Mullody, appellant; argued by Thomas B. Pearsall for appellant, A. Stanis, Jr., for respondent. No. 48—Mary V. Ayres, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Dominick Dixon, appellant; argued by Charles Bradshaw for appellant, J. A. Shandy for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 23, is as follows: Nos. 50, 55, 54, 3, 4, 5, 61, and 62.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

"The Crushed Tragedian" was revived at this theatre last night, Mr. Sothern appearing in his already popular part of *Fitzaltamont*. Unlike most of the pieces in which this comedian performs, "The Crushed Tragedian" is interesting, and has a story to tell. Its sentiment is rather cheap, to be sure, and some of the devices which Mr. Byron has used in its construction are overstrained; but the story itself is pretty, and *Fitzaltamont's* part in it is coherent and important. As the good-hearted yet unfortunate player, Mr. Sothern presents one of his most valuable impersonations; the character, unlike *Sam* and *Dundreary*, has a great deal of body to it, and allows the actor full scope to display not only a talent which is always apparent in his work, but also a rare versatility. In action, in postures, in gestures, in speech, Mr. Sothern's *Fitzaltamont* is a perfectly distinct comic type; there is no trace in it of other types, less striking and picturesque, though equally distinct, and on this account one must accord to Mr. Sothern a degree of praise not often won by very notable actors. It is unnecessary now to dwell at length upon the performance, for the *Crushed Tragedian* is already a familiar personage in this City, and there are few theatre-goers who have not laughed at his melancholy wit, his glaring eyes, his flowing locks, his tragic stride, and his choice selections from the legitimate drama. Mr. Sothern was somewhat troubled with a cold last evening; otherwise he was fully up to his usual mark. The supporting cast included Mr. Blakely as *Bristowe*, Mr. R. S. Hill as *Ernest Glendenning*, Mr. Edward Lamb as *Captain Ruckett*, Miss Julia Stewart as *Florence Bristowe*, and Miss Ida Lewis as *Emily Mountcashel*. On the whole, they did fairly, though Mr. Blakely's mannerisms and affected utterance do not harmonize well with such a part as *Bristowe*; while Mr. Lamb made little out of the *Captain*, whom Mr. Holland, when the play was originally produced here, identified with some good and characteristic acting.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A play of a strong melodramatic type, with the suggestive title, "Benighted," was presented last evening at the Olympic Theatre. It has been heretofore produced in many of the Western cities as "Grif," and is, as may be inferred from that title, an adaptation from the clever novel of the same name in which B. L. Farjeon vividly portrays some of the features of Australian life. The dramatization has many forcible and effective scenes, and the climaxes to the several acts are contrived with a good deal of dramatic skill. Its chief purpose, however, appears to be to introduce Mr. Isidore Davidson, who is quite a clever actor, in the character of *Grif*, an antipodean counterpart of *Jo* in "Bleak House," and who, like *Jo*, has to run the gantlet of *Chadbands*, of the same genus as he whom Dickens has drawn with a master hand. Mr. Davidson's effort is a very successful one. He avoids the temptation of trying to extract too much pathos from the character, and he satisfactorily depicts its rugged good qualities. He has also a nice appreciation of the unconscious humor which runs through it at times, and he gives it an external aspect in keeping with its other attributes. The general representation of the piece last evening was most acceptable. Miss Ethel Allen, who filled the rôle of *Alice Handfield*, is an actress of a nicely-refined taste, whose style has a good deal of earnestness and sincerity, without the blemishes of exaggeration and injudicious zeal. The *Molly* of Miss Helene Adell was a vigorous and well-defined piece of work, and valuable aid was given by Messrs. F. A. Tannehill and Louis J. Mestayer. There need be no exception taken to the setting of the piece, and such drawback as there was came of the fact that the customary audience of the theatre had been drawn off by the excitement of the walking-match, and that in consequence there was a lack of that warmth and sympathy implied in the words "a full house."

GENERAL MENTION.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" will be sung for the last time at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night and to-morrow night, the production of "La Perichole" will introduce Capoul in a new character, so far as New-York audiences are concerned.

A revival of the effective and popular drama of "Divorce" will take place at Daly's Theatre next Saturday evening, when a number of members of Mr. Daly's newly-organized company will appear for the first time before a New-York audience.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CLOSE AND EXCITING CONTESTS—SLY DANCE, LORD MURPHY, AND BEN HILL THE WINNERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—Another large crowd was on the Jockey Club Grounds to-day, and the weather was faultless. The sport was not quite so good as on Saturday.

The first race was the Blue Grass Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year olds. The starters were Brunette, Lavacca, By-and-By, Grinstead, Blue Lodge, Mamie R., and Sly Dance. The latter was a great favorite in the pools. By-and-By took the lead, with Lavacca second, and Mamie R. third. At the quarter, Sly Dance had crept to third place, and by the time they reached the half-mile Sly Dance was ahead of Lavacca and only half a length behind By-and-By. Between these two the contest on the stretch was very close. Sly Dance was regarded as a winner, and the crowd momentarily expected to see her forge ahead, but By-and-By ran as swiftly as she, and, in spite of great efforts on the part of each filly, they came in head and head. The time was 1:16¾. This being a dead heat, another trial was made. By-and-By led off by half a length, and increased her lead by two lengths at the quarter. Near the half-mile, Sly Dance went up closer, leaving only one length of daylight between them. The finish in the stretch resolved itself into an easy victory for Sly Dance, who won by three lengths in 1:17¼.

The second race—the event of the day—was the St. Leger, for 3-year-olds, a dash of two miles. General Pike, Lord Murphy, Buckner, Trinidad, Aureolus, and Ada Glenn started. Lord Murphy was the favorite. His previous record was not forgotten, and he again justified the confidence of his backers. Ada Glenn led at the start, Aureolus being next, and the Lord running nimbly at third. Buckner fourth. Murphy and Buckner were held back a trifle throughout the first mile, the former being alternately third and fourth, and running under a pull. The latter fell back as far as sixth place, but ran with great ease. When the second mile was begun Aureolus was the leader, with Trinidad second, Murphy third, and Buckner fourth. The two latter now began to spurt forward, and it became evident that the race was between them. Buckner's backers began to huzzah for their favorite, who is certainly a gallant colt. Aureolus dropped back to a safe third, and the tug-of-war was begun between the Lord and Buckner. The latter at one time ran within a length of the former, but Murphy won the race gallantly by two lengths. Time—3:34.

The third race was a mile-heats contest, with only four starters, namely, Ben Hill, Kinkora, Short Line, and Shaker. Ben Hill started well in the first heat, but fell ignominiously to the rear at the close. One singular feature of this race was that each horse led for a while, and such a series of revolutions is seldom seen. Shaker was first at the quarter and half poles; Kinkora was first at the three-quarters, but Short Line took the heat in 1:47¼. In the second heat Ben Hill reversed his tactics by starting last, and Short Line took the lead. This heat was the exact reverse of the other, Ben Hill soon assuming the lead, and winning easily in 1:44¾. The third heat was won easily by Ben Hill in a gallop, by half a dozen lengths. Time—1:45¼.

FREE-THINKERS IN CONVENTION.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Free-thinkers' Convention closed a five-days' session yesterday, with an attendance of 5,000 people. The principal speakers were George Jacob Holyoake, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, the Hon. Elizur Wright, the Hon. A. B. Bradford, Judge McCormick, Dr. A. B. Spinney, Miss Colby, of St. Louis; Prof. Toboy, of Boston, and Prof. Bell, of Massachusetts. This has been much the largest Liberal Convention ever held in this country. By a unanimous vote, the Liberal League Platform adopted at Cincinnati was approved.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 22.—A large and enthusiastic meeting at Orange Court-house to-day was addressed by Senator Brooke and Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, in support of the McCulloch settlement of the State debt. An earnest canvass is going on throughout the State, with the most assuring indications that the McCulloch bill is accepted as a finality.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The Hon. Mr. Morton, Controller to the Governor-General, has been succeeded by the Hon. Mr. [illegible].

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

THE NEW-YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

THE HON. ALONZO B. CORNELL ACCEPTS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The following correspondence between Vice-President Wheeler, President of the late Republican State Convention, and the Hon. A. B. Cornell has been made public:

MALONE, Sept. 8, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: The official duty is devolved upon me, by resolution of the Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga on the 3d inst., of advising you of your nomination as its candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New-York. The action of the convention—unanimous in its result—was an earnest of its purpose to secure the success of yourself and associates upon the ticket at the coming election—a purpose, I fully believe, which inspires the masses of the party. Congratulating you upon the high honor conferred upon you by this nomination, and assuring you that no one shall rival me in its cordial, earnest support, I am yours, very truly, W. A. WHEELER, President of Convention.

The Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1879.

The Hon. William A. Wheeler, President of the Republican State Convention:

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 8th inst. has been received, apprising me formally of the action of the Republican State Convention recently held at Saratoga. To have been selected as the choice of the Republican Party for the chief magistracy of the foremost State of the Union, by a convention so remarkable for the eminent men taking part in its deliberations, and so thoroughly representative in its character, is an honor most gratefully appreciated.

The declaration of principles adopted by the convention meets my cordial approval, and the character of my associates on the ticket commands my hearty respect. The nomination is accepted with a deep sense of the confidence so generously reposed in me. Should the action of the convention be confirmed at the election, my best endeavors will be devoted to the conscientious discharge of the trusts which will then await me.

All measures calculated to simplify the methods and promote the stability of State and local administration, or secure efficient and economical discharge of official duty, will receive my earnest support. The resumption of specie payments presents a favorable opportunity for the readjustment of public expenditures, many of which, established during the period of inflation and fixed at rates extravagant now, have become needless burdens upon the tax-payers. It seems appropriate in this connection to speak of the onerous discriminations which unequal tax laws impose upon our citizens. The failure to assess for taxation enormous values of property which should be made to contribute a just proportion to the public revenues, demands prompt consideration.

The canals and public institutions should be conducted with a view solely to their usefulness and frugal maintenance. The recent amendments to the Constitution of the State were adopted to correct evils which had grown out of partisan management, and the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution should be regarded in administering these important interests. The perversion of such agencies to partisan objects is a flagrant violation of public duty.

Particular attention is due also to growing dissatisfaction among the farmers, merchants, and other business men of the State in regard to railroad and other corporate institutions. Corporations created by law, exercise within their charters delegated functions, and are subject to the supervision of the power from which they derive their being. Originally endowed for the public benefit, they have no warrant to discriminate against the rights of any class or portion of the people; especially they should not discriminate against the interests of the citizens of New-York and in favor of those of other States. The unexampled development of our State and of the country beyond its borders, has, in many instances, vastly increased the value of these franchises, the recipients of which should recognize a just accountability to the soverignty which endowed them with such great and valuable privileges. Legislation adapted to the preservation of the rights of all classes, and to maintaining the commercial primacy of the State of New-York, seems to me manifestly just.

After a long period of depression and derangement in business affairs, produced by an expanded currency, unmistakable evidences of improvement are everywhere apparent. Agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests have already begun to feel the effect of returning prosperity. Although labor is yet meagrely compensated, idle hands are gradually finding employment, and the condition of the industrial classes is constantly improving. Profitable occupation of the laboring population is the true source of the growth and prosperity of every State, and all measures for lightening the burdens and aiding the interests of labor deserve support and encouragement.

Congratulating you upon the harmonious action of the convention, which so happily illustrates the unity of the Republican Party, and thanking you for the courteous terms which you have been pleased to employ, believe me, dear Sir, yours, very respectfully,

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

THURMAN'S FIGHT IN OHIO.

EWING TO BE SACRIFICED FOR THE SAKE OF SECURING A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22.—That John G. Thompson's agents are working only for the Legislature, and, having abandoned all hope of electing Ewing, are offering to trade votes for Foster for legislative votes, is now proved beyond a doubt. In the counties which are considered close the offer is made openly. The election of Foster is conceded by a majority of the Democrats, but the Legislature is claimed, and it is evident that the entire pressure of the party machinery will be adjusted to this end. As an evidence that Ewing is to be sacrificed that Thurman may be returned to the Senate, the following extract from a letter to Thompson's special committeemen is quoted:

"Spare no effort; stop at no sacrifice to elect your representative and State Senator, for upon the re-election of these may depend the election of a United States Senator. With the loss of a United States Senator in Ohio we lose a prestige in the fight for President in 1880, that will undoubtedly prove calamitous to the national success of the Democratic Party for years to come. The committee is especially desirous of being frequently advised as to the morale of your organization, and the weak places, if any, in it. We cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of carrying the Legislature. While we are desirous of electing the Governor and other State officers, this must bend to the imperial necessity of securing the next United States Senator and the President in 1880."

If any doubt heretofore existed that Gen. Ewing was to be traded off to advance Senator Thurman's interest, it will soon be dispelled. Should the Legislature be secured, there is a possibility that the friends of Ewing may retaliate, as did the friends of Bishop at the State Convention when they gave their votes to Ewing as a means of defeating Thurman and Thompson's candidate, Gen. Rice.

CANADIAN RIFLE CONTESTS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—Firing began this morning in competition for the Governor-General's prize, valued at 450, at 200, 500, and 600 yards; 10 shots at each range; Snider-Enfield rifles. The competitors who take part in the match are the 30 who made the highest aggregate score in the first, second, fourth, fifth, and seventh matches, besides the 250 prize match. The next nine highest were entitled to receive a badge somewhat similar to that of the Queen's Sixty, at Wimbledon. The first prize was won by Wheeler [illegible], of the Wellington Field Battery, with a score of 126 out of a possible 150, the next highest being Capt. Bainham, 119; M. Bent, 114; Lieut. Mills, 112; Trooper McLatchie, 111; Sergt. McDougall, 111; Private A. Graham, 110, all winning a badge. The Wimbledon team for 1880 will be selected from the marksmen who took part in this match. The Skirmishing Match was won by the Eighth Royal Rifles of Quebec, the Governor-General's Foot Guards taking second prize, and the Queen's Own Rifles third. The Princess Louise presented the prizes won in the Dominion rifle matches at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Senate Chamber.

CONNECTICUT INSURANCE CASES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—State Commissioner John W. Stedman made a new move to-day, in his attempt to bring B. Noyes's American National Life and Trust Company officers to terms. Simeon E. Baldwin, acting for Commissioner Stedman, before Judge Beardsley, in the Supreme Court, to-day entered a motion for arrest and imprisonment of John B. Robertson, President; Richard W. Lyon, Secretary; and Jeremiah A. Bishop, Treasurer of the company, for contempt of court in refusing to comply with an order issued at the September term, 1878, for the production of the records of the Directors' meetings, stock subscription list, stock transfer-books, &c., claimed to be important evidence in the prosecution of suits now pending for the collection of $9,200,000 of stock and guarantee capital subscribed by the officers and Directors of the company and others. The court ordered, in response to the motion, that notice be served on the parties, ordering them to appear and show cause why an attachment should not be issued against them for contempt of court.

POKER PLAYERS QUARRELING.

GEORGE TRUMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, FATALLY INJURED IN A FIGHT WITH A FRIEND.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—About one week ago it was given out that Mr. George Truman, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, had fallen and broken his ankle. It is now learned that instead of an accident occurring, Mr. Truman was set upon and beaten by a man who had been an intimate friend of his, and was so badly injured that his life was despaired of last night, and his assailant was arrested this morning. The person in question is Mr. Adam A. Shisler, who is a clerk in the Naval Office here, and who until a year and a half ago was a clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department at Washington. Shisler was transferred from Washington to Philadelphia on the recommendation of Gov. Richard McCormick. He made Truman's acquaintance after coming here, the latter being Deputy Collector of the Port at the time. The origin of the trouble between Shisler and Truman grew out of a quarrel about a game of draw-poker, which was played in a saloon in the vicinity of Eighth and Chestnut streets, during Monday night, the 15th inst. There were five players—Shisler, Truman, William Marks, of the Poor Board; George Humphries, a policeman, and another clerk. During the evening Truman accused Shisler of cheating with the cards, and they had a quarrel. The matter was hushed up, however, and the play continued to the end without further interruption. Upon rising from the table, Mr. Truman invited his four companions, including Shisler, to take supper with him at Dooner's restaurant, at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, and the party accordingly repaired to that place. The five men sat down to sumptuous wine supper. The repast was not finished until the early morning hours, and would have ended peacefully had not the trouble between Shisler and Truman, which the rest believed had been forgotten, been introduced again. One word brought another, and finally Truman said: "Shisler, there's no use lying about it; you will cheat whenever you get a chance; you did cheat to-night, and you know it." The party passed up Eighth-street on the way to Truman's house, Truman and Shisler walking together. When near Arch-street the two men began quarreling again, when Shisler struck Truman and knocked him down, bruising his body, breaking his ankle, and injuring him badly. Mr. Truman was placed under medical treatment, and continued to improve until Saturday night last, when he became delirious. He has been sinking ever since, and his death is momentarily expected. Mr. Truman was elected last November to the very important office of Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court by the Republicans, leading the ticket. He has always been a popular man, and this occurrence is sincerely regretted by his numerous friends. Shisler was deeply moved by the announcement that Truman would die, and has been locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Shisler came from Sunbury, Penn., and is known by the title of Colonel. He at one time held a strong hand in Republican politics in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE AND QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENTS—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Leave of absence for six months is granted Major E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, immediately upon his return to his station, will relieve Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, of his duties as Depot Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Capt. Woodruff, on being relieved, will proceed without delay to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and report in person to the commanding officer of the District of New-Mexico for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that district, relieving Capt. F. F. Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Whitehead will proceed to New-Orleans, La., and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary in that city, reporting by letter to the Commanding Generals of the Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the South.

The following assignments to duty of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, recently appointed, are made: Capt. A. E. Miltimore, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to report by letter to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, and in person to the commanding officer at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty as Quartermaster at that post; Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to report in person to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty. Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty with the command of Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry.

Commissary Sergeant Walter Malby, United States Army, having reported at Fort Columbus, N. Y., from absence without leave, is ordered to join his proper station at Fort Point, Cal.

Commander T. F. Kane is ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory; Medical Inspector W. M. King is detached from the Shenandoah and from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Station, and placed on sick leave, being relieved by Surgeon Michael Bradley, who is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard for that duty; Cadet Midshipmen H. L. Sturdivant, J. L. Purcell, and G. S. Walsh, from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer F. H. Bailey, from special duty at New-York and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander Crowninshield, commanding the training-ship Portsmouth, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of that vessel at Hampton Roads last Saturday, 11½ days from Halifax, Nova Scotia. On the afternoon of the 18th inst., in latitude 37° 35', longitude 74° 14', the wreck of a vessel, bottom up, was sighted directly in the route of coasting vessels. Only a small portion of her hull was in sight. The crew of the Portsmouth was called to quarters and opened fire on the wreck, which was, by its position, endangering navigation. It was not injured particularly as it was probably timber laden, and may continue to float for some time.

Commodore R. L. Law, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, left this city yesterday for Terre Haute, Ind., having received a dispatch announcing the illness of his mother. A dispatch received this morning announces her death, which took place last night.

The Essex sailed from Rio de Janeiro on Aug. 25 for Philadelphia. She will be repaired at the League Island Navy-yard. The training-ship Saratoga arrived at Hampton Roads last Saturday.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 22.—The British bark Enchanter, which put into Hampton Roads on Saturday leaking, was towed to the quarantine grounds to-day, where she will be repaired.

The steamer Chiswick and the bark Lottie Stewart were in collision off the Capes early yesterday morning. Both vessels were slightly damaged.

The vessel heretofore reported bottom up near Winter Quarter Shoal, is said by pilots to be the American schooner Stephen Bennett, which was capsized on Sept. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—The schooner George Harris, of Boston, bound for Pensacola for lumber, sprang a leak off Cape Canaveral on Tuesday last, and, after 18 hours at the pumps, with six feet of water in the hold, she was beached. All hands were saved. The Captain and crew arrived here to-day on the steamer [illegible], from the Upper St. John's River.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British ship Joseph, Capt. Nichols, from Hamburg Sept. 17, for New-Orleans, has put into the Downs, having been in collision.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.—The Portsmouth reports passing, on Friday, a vessel bottom up, Winter Quarter Shoals, bearing west three-quarters north, about 10 miles distant. The vessel was coppered, and appeared to be a brig or schooner of about 300 tons. The Portsmouth ran close alongside, but could make out nothing to indicate her name or home port.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The propeller Albion ran ashore in Lake St. Louis, west of Lachine, last night, during a fog. Only 2,500 bushels of grain out of a cargo of 16,000 bushels will be saved.

A NUISANCE IN THE CONNECTICUT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22.—State Attorney-General Marston has filed an information in equity with the Supreme Court, praying for an injunction restraining the Connecticut River Lumber Company from running loose logs down the river. Both the Massachusetts and Connecticut statutes explicitly forbid this, but the lumber company has practically monopolized the stream for several weeks every year, causing much destruction of boats, wharfs, &c., and impeding navigation. The injunction will, no doubt, be granted, though, perhaps, not soon enough to have any effect this year, and then the logs will have to be rafted, or transported by some other means. Of course, this would have some effect upon the price of lumber in Hartford, but not enough to offset the advantage gained in river navigation.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The first Dominion Exhibition will open to-morrow, and from present appearances will be a grand success. The entries number over 10,000 so far. Everything to-day is in confusion in the Main Building, Horticultural Hall, Art Gallery, and Manitoba Building. The formal opening by the Governor-General will take place on Wednesday. There are about 3,000 strangers in the city already, and a great crowd is expected to-morrow.

THIRTEEN LIVES IN PERIL

A HOTEL BURNED IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

DESTRUCTION OF TAYLOR'S HOTEL AT PLEASANT VALLEY ON THE HUDSON—HOW THE OCCUPANTS ESCAPED IN THEIR NIGHT-CLOTHES.

One mile south of Fort Lee, nestled in a green little nook by the Hudson, stands a group of four or five cosy farm-houses, shaded by spreading elms and black walnuts. The place is designated Pleasant Valley. There is a forest in the background, and a high hill, crested with woods, behind which the sun drops at 4:30 in the afternoon of a September day. Taylor's Hotel, a long two-story building, with many windows and verandas, occupied the foreground of this pretty scene until yesterday morning, when the people living in the neighborhood awoke to find that it had vanished while they slept. At sunset last night three men sat on a stone beside the wood in front of the ruin, and smoked their brier-wood pipes moodily. Now and then a sympathizing neighbor joined the group and gossiped to the men of their loss. One of them, a stalwart man of 35, with masses of brown hair straying over his forehead, was Rome Volk, formerly manager of the hotel whose smoking embers he contemplated in gloomy silence. When asked what the matter was his laconic answer was, "cleaned out;" and then, by way of explanation, pointing to a particular spot near the fire-place, "All I had in the world lies there somewhere, and here I am sitting on a stool, not worth a red cent. These old shoes," pointing to his feet, "and the pantaloons I have on belong to me; but the shirt and hat I borrowed from a friend this morning. My wife is no better off than I am. That is what's the matter with me." His companions in misery removed their pipes from their mouths at this juncture, and corroborated the Superintendent's story. It was about 9 o'clock on Sunday night when Volk went to bed. He occupied a room on the third floor, under the roof, the dancing pavilion being hidden from his window by a jutting gable. An old servant, Jane McCloskey, who did laundry work for the hotel, had a room a little further to the south, overlooking the summer-house, 75 feet by 30, and the dancing-pavilion, 75 by 100. The main structure, 75 by 50, was in some sense a historic landmark, having been erected about 100 years ago. The walls were of foundation brick; the roof steep and inaccessible, in accord with the ancient Jersey fashion. Mr. Alonzo Taylor, the proprietor, slept in a second-story room, directly over the range in which the fire originated. In all, there were 13 persons in the house when the old servant first gave the alarm, and all owed their lives to the fearful yells the frightened creature emitted upon its discovery. About 1:30 in the morning Superintendent Volk was half aroused by the howlings and moanings of an old Newfoundland dog that usually slept on the piazza at night. But as this was nothing particularly uncommon for the superannuated canine, he thought nothing of the matter, and fell into a doze. About 2 o'clock he was roused from slumber by fearful screams and cries proceeding from Jane McCloskey's room, and by her beating upon the door that communicated with his. Half asleep, bewildered, scarcely comprehending what the old servant said, he sprang out of bed and rushed to the window. Not only were the pavilion and the summer-house ablaze, but the main hotel itself was already wrapped in a winding-sheet of flame. Mrs. Volk was already aroused and undoing the fastenings of the door that communicated with the stairs descending to the second floor. The peril was too extreme for parley. Seizing his shoes and trousers, but not stopping to put them on, Volk led the way down stairs, his wife following, half dazed, and comprehending little more of the situation than that something terrible had happened. As he was making his way out through the blinding smoke, Mr. Volk caught sight of the faithful old Newfoundland, who, in trying to escape, had got caught between the palings of the piazza, and was being literally roasted alive. The cries of the poor creature, thus imprisoned, were so heartrending that the heroic fellow folded his arms over his face to protect his nostrils from the flame, rushed through the blaze, drove off a paling with his foot, and the dog fell to the ground and ran off yelling to the barn.

When Volk finally escaped from the burning building and had rubbed the smoke out of his eyes, he found that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and all the rest of the inmates had safely effected their exit and were standing in the road a little distance off, shivering in their night-clothes. Not a single one of them had saved the most ordinary article of clothing, and Mr. Taylor had encountered thrilling perils in saving his invalid wife. His hair was completely singed from his head, his beard frizzled with the heat, and his hands and face were terribly blistered. Mrs. Taylor left a set of diamonds, jewelry, laces, and clothing to the value of $3,000 to the mercy of the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Volk lost clothing and other valuables to the extent of $800. The losses encountered by the rest were trifling, as they were, for the most part, employes and servants. Mr. Volk said yesterday that he thought of the trunk after he got out of the house, and half decided to turn back and try to obtain it; but the flames had already burst out from every window in fierce sheets, and the memory of what took place at Locust Grove only a few weeks ago deterred him. A neighbor's wife standing by gave Mr. Taylor a skirt; others brought blankets, clothes, anything and everything that could cover the shivering nudity of the rescued party. The blaze was terrific. A tall black walnut standing some feet away—a magnificent specimen of stateliness—was first dried and shriveled by the heat, and finally took fire and stood like a blazing flambeau in front of the doomed edifice. Others in the forest hard by were completely denuded of foliage, and stood in wintry leaflessness at the rear to attest the fiery trial through which they had just passed.

The buildings were owned by James Conway, and valued at $8,000. A beautiful picnic ground of 12 acres, adjoining the hotel, rendered it a famous resort for excursion parties during the Summer. The furniture, owned by Mr. Taylor, was valued at $2,000. The buildings and furniture were insured for a portion of their value, but both owner and proprietors are losers to a considerable amount. The conflagration did not last more than 30 minutes; the roof of the main building fell in with a shower of sparks, the wooden pavilion crumbled, and nothing remained but desolate brick walls and smoking embers and ashes. The hotel had been popularly known for 40 years past. The inn was noted for its turtle dinners, and its proprietor, Alonzo Taylor, has acquired some fame as a concoctor of turtle soup. The fire cast a red glare in the sky yesterday morning, which attracted the attention of belated wayfarers far down town in this City.

READY TO GO HOME.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—During the night of Aug. 29, Harvey Hornbeck, aged 17 years, son of a wealthy farmer and prominent politician, living in Lehman Township, Pike County, Penn., got out of bed, dressed himself, and going to a bureau drawer in which his father kept his money, took a portion of it. Then he went to his father's stable and saddled one of horses and started off. The following morning the family was surprised to find a note from the boy stating that he had taken the horse, and that it would be found at Huff's Hotel, in Westfall Township, Pike County, three miles from Port Jervis. Mr. Hornbeck drove to Huff's, where he found the horse. He made inquiry about the boy, but no one had seen him. Further search was made, but no tidings of him could be learned. The family is among the best in Pike County, and could not account for the boy's strange conduct. All hope of ever seeing Harvey again had almost been given up. When the family was seated at the supper table a few evenings ago, talking mournfully of him, there was heard a soft knocking on the door. One of the family went to the door, and opening it, was met by the erring son. There was great rejoicing. When questioned concerning his going away, Harvey said that when he left the house he had no intention of ever returning, but that having passed nearly three weeks of sleepless nights, and being unable to find employment, he concluded to return home.

EDITORS ACCUSED OF LIBEL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—In the Court of Sessions, to-day, Ottomar Reinecke, Frank Zeech, George Baltz, and Richard Goebel, editors and proprietors of the *Freie Presse*, were arraigned on a charge of libelling Isman S. Ellison, of the *Republican*, on Aug. 29. They each pleaded not guilty, and were admitted to bail in $4,000. The parties on both sides are earnest Republicans. This indictment is the sequel to what was the outgrowth of bad blood and personal enmity between them. Their intercourse has been a constant succession of inharmonies and strife. It may be truly said that they actually hate each other with an intensely bitter feeling. The alleged libel upon Ellison consisted of an article which appeared in the *Freie Presse*, which was headed "Ellison on the Pillory."

MANUFACTURERS' EMBARRASSMENTS.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22.—The creditors of H. Brown & Sons and D. Arthur Brown & Co., at Fisherville, N. H., held a meeting on Saturday, and decided to run both establishments, under the same management, for nine months, from Oct. 1. The report of the committee which has had charge of the works during the past three months was satisfactory to all concerned.

HANLAN IN BAD CONDITION.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 22.—The *Evening Telegram* says it is more than probable that Hanlan will not go to Chautauqua Lake to row Courtney. He is in anything but good health, and it will be impossible to get him into proper shape in time for the race.

YACHT RACES IN CANADA.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Sept. 22.—The annual regatta of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club took place to-day. The first class race had eight starters and was won by the Kathleen, with the Katie Gray second and the Surprise third. In the third class race there were seven starters. The race was won by the Mystery, with the Wide Awake second and the Victor third.

VARYING PHASES OF CRIME.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—George Truman, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of this city, was found lying on the pavement at Eighth and Arch streets at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, and it was reported at the time that he had fallen accidentally and fractured a leg. It is now found that he was assaulted by A. A. Shisler, a clerk in the Naval Office. Shisler was arrested, and at the hearing to-day it was shown that the two men, with others, had been drinking together, and, earlier in the evening, had quarreled over a game of cards. After the party dispersed, Shisler followed Truman up the street and committed the assault. The physicians of Mr. Truman testified to-day that he was in a critical condition, and Shisler was then committed, without bail, to await the result of the injuries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—William Liest was arrested by Secret Service officers at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 21, for making and selling counterfeit coin.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—The trial of Samuel D. Haines, for the murder of James E. Robbins, began in the Supreme Court this morning. Near midnight, on June 11 last, Haines, who was a prisoner in the Police lock-up, struck Robbins, his keeper, who had fallen asleep, a blow on the head with an iron stove-wrench, causing the death of the latter on June 14. After striking the fatal blow, the prisoner escaped but was recaptured at Ilesboro on June 17. The prisoner's confession, admitting the assault, was put in evidence, but the prisoner claims that he did not intend to kill the keeper. This afternoon, the declarations of Robbins having been ruled out, the defense opened, the counsel for Haines claiming that the prisoner had no intention to cause death by the blow upon the deceased. Haines was sworn, and detailed the circumstances of the fatal striking, and declared that he had no intention of killing Robbins. The case was given to the jury about 6 P. M., and after about an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—During a political discussion in a saloon on the Island, late last night, a sailor belonging to the schooner Montauk, named James McKay, stabbed the proprietor, John O'Connell, it is thought fatally. McKay, the Captain of the schooner, and the mate, were all arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—At Bayou Chicot, during an election on Saturday, a shooting affray occurred between Messrs. Fort and Dossman. Neither of the principals was hurt, but two bystanders were shot—Edward W. Grimm being instantly killed, and Richard Nash dangerously wounded.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 22.—During the night of Sept. 14 three prisoners escaped from the jail here, and are still at large. The fugitives are Frank Dean, the McIndoe Depot burglar, who was bound over for trial at the December term; Malloy, the Island Pond horse-thief, who was held for trial in Essex County, and George Sherwood, the circus employe, who was arrested for a theft at Bradford. About 6 o'clock the next morning Sheriff Galloway discovered their absence, and took immediate steps for their recapture.

ENGLISH TURF CHANGES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times* says: "From advertisements in the *Racing Calendar* it appears that a very large and important draft of Lord Falmouth's race-horses will be sold by auction at Newmarket a month hence. The list comprises Silvio, Kingcraft, Charibert, Skylark, Andred, Queen's Messenger, Childeric, Muley Edris, Hydromel, Adjutant, Ringleader, Leap Year, Placentia, and Whirlwind. Heath House, with its range of stabling at Newmarket, now in occupation of Matthew Dawson, Lord Falmouth's trainer, is likewise advertised to be let. These facts, and the reported engagement of Archer as first jockey by the Duke of Westminster, tend to show that the 'Magpie' colors, so familiar to race-goers, will not be as prominent an object in the great weight-for-age races as of late. The jockey, Archer, has, we understand, accepted a retaining fee of £1,000 per annum to ride as first jockey for the Duke of Westminster, and other employers of the [illegible] stable, who will have following claims, will make up the sum of £2,000. The acceptance of these offers will enable Archer to ride the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Bend Or in next year's Derby."

AFFECTIONS OF THE Liver, Billous Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.—*Advertisement.*

Rub the Gums Well

With SOZODONT when they become spongy or detached from the necks of the teeth. Let them bleed freely, and so recover their tone and health. This SOZODONT is the best remedial agent for diseased gums and teeth. Try and learn.—*Advertisement.*

Greenfield's Candies

Are noted for their freshness and purity. For sale at No. 909 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES will cure consumption, coughs, bronchitis, debility, &c.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Gen. Grant's Reception in San Francisco; The Bay State Campaign; General Political News; Tilden's Reply to Field; The Close of Buckholtz's Trial for Murder; Gov. Robinson's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination; Death of Daniel Drew; The Great Walking Match; Agricultural Matters; Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

For house-cleaning there is nothing so effectual and cheap as JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE. It never does any injury to the fabric. For sale by all grocers.

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Of all Tonics, Richard's Teetotal Tonic is the safest and best. It makes no drunkards.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK

MARRIED.

KINGSLEY—WHITEHORN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., by the Rev. James Bush, GEORGE KINGSLEY to CONSTANCE, daughter of Emma Whitehorn.

WHITSON—TITUS.—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Westbury, Long Island, according to Friends' ceremony, OLIVER WHITSON, of Brooklyn, Long Island, and AMELIA WILLETS, daughter of the late Wm. Titus, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BLIVEN.—At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, on Monday, 22d inst., CHARLES BLIVEN, formerly of the firm of Bliven & Mead, age 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Hardware Trade, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 146 West 34th-st., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment in Woodlawn.

DREW.—On Thursday, Sept. 18 inst., suddenly, at the residence of his son, at No. 3 East 42d-st., New-York City, DANIEL DREW, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, at Brewsters, on Tuesday, Sept. 23 inst., at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. A special train on the Harlem Railroad will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MADISON, N. J., Sept. 20, 1879.

The Trustees of this institution are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of its deceased "founder," Daniel Drew, pursuant to above notice.

WM. WHITE, Secretary.

GOBLET.—At his residence, in this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 22, ROBERT GOBLET.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—At Niantic, Conn., Sept. 20, WM. M. JOHNSON, eldest son of Bradish and the late Louisa A. Johnson, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested no flowers be sent.

MOFFAT.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, 1879, at No. 1,144 Broadway, (Hotel Hamilton,) of apoplexy, Mrs. RACHEL MARIA BRINCKERHOFF, widow of the late John Moffat.

Funeral at No. 152 West 79th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

SAGE.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 21, 1879, MARIA W., wife of George R. Sage, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 5 Grove-place, East Orange, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 3:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, the Rev. C. R. Blauvelt and T. H. Baldwin, are invited to attend. Train from Barclay and Christopher sts. to Grove-Street Station at 2:30 o'clock.

SANDS.—At Haydenville, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 20, ALICE HAYDEN, wife of Dr. Henry B. Sands, and daughter of Peter Hayden, of this City.

Funeral services will be held at Haydenville on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 21, of peritonitis, after a week's illness, FRANK R., youngest son of the Rev. O. S. and Ellen R. St. John, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Mr. Nelson's,) Prospect-place, near 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Thursday morning by 8 o'clock train.

WALSH.—On the 20th inst., at Newark, N. J., CORNELIUS WALSH, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M.

WARD.—At his residence, at White Plains, on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1879, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, in his 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1879, will close on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Pereire, via Havre, and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed;) on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 12, for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Bermuda and the West Indies leave New-York Sept. 25. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 25 and 27. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Sept. 26. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York Sept. 27. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York Sept. 27. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Sept. 29. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 4.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 20, 1879.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 22, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows: [illegible]

COFFEE—Firm, and in more demand, with sales reported of 5,619 bags Rio ⅌ Olbers; 4,300 bags do., per Dinka; 6,920 bags Santos, per Giet, on private terms; also, 800 bags Costa Rica, on private terms.

COTTON—A severe decline has been reported in the way of options to-day, most pronounced on the September option, which yielded about 36 points, other options receding 6@24 points on decided pressure to realize, leading to extensive transactions, the market closing weak and feverish. Early deliveries dull and quoted down ⅛c. ⅌ lb....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 180 bales, (of which 43 bales on Saturday evening,) including 180 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 11 5-16c.@11 7-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Middling at 11⅞c.@11¾c.; Fair at 13⅝c.@13⅞c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 158,800 bales, with 39,300 bales at the calls, basis of Middling....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 4,376 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 111,249 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 33,100 bales.

Option Sales To-Day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
September	66,300	11.65@11.70
October	62,000	10.26@10.44
November	14,400	10.03@10.18
December	16,100	10.03@10.18
January	4,800	10.09@10.19
February	1,200	10.25@10.32
March	2,900	10.40@10.45
April	300	10.55@10.59

Transferable orders issued at 11.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
September	11.81@	10.95@10.98
October	10.50@	10.26@
November	10.22@	10.05@10.06
December	10.20@	10.05@10.06
January	10.23@	10.12@10.13
February	10.36@10.38	10.24@10.25
March	10.48@10.50	10.38@10.40
April	10.60@10.62	10.53@10.56

Saturday's Average on Options.

September	11.95	January	10.25
October	10.53	February	10.39
November	10.23	March	10.50
December	10.21	April	10.62

Closing Prices of Cotton (Old Crop) in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Low Middling	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Low Middling	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Good Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling Fair	12⅝	13	13
Fair	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅛	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅝	Middling	11 5-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand has been reported to-day for State and Western, chiefly for home trade purposes, though to a fair extent for export, at an advance of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. on materially reduced offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,100 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to about 2,200 bbls. low Extras, in lots, for shipment, within the range of $4 75@$5; 1,000 bbls. standard Extras went at $4 80; 4,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 70@$6 for fair to choice, and South American brands at $5 75@$6 15, and poor to choice English brands at $4 75@$5; equal to 4,200 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, part to arrive, (these at $4 75@$6 10, mainly $5 25@$6, part for export;) 3,800 bbls. do. Straight Extras, (these at $5 60@$6 50 for fair ordinary to choice, mostly at $5 75@$6 35; fancy brand, old Wheat product, went from second hands as high as $7;) 1,900 bbls. do. Patent Extras at from $6 50@$8, the latter for strictly fancy, mainly at $6 25@$7 65; 6,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, part to arrive, these at $5 25@$6 60, mainly at $5 40@$6 25, of which about 2,900 bbls. for export at $5 40@$5 85; 1,150 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6@$8, the latter for very fancy;) equal to 1,200 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $4 20@$4 65 for very inferior to fancy Spring, and $4 30@$4 75 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat, mostly $4 45@$4 65; 75 bbls. fancy Indiana sold at $4 75;) 1,450 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 60@$4 10 for very inferior to fancy Spring and $3 85@$4 25 for ordinary to fancy Winter;) and unsound and sour Flour at from $3 25@$5, mostly Extras at $4 35@$5....Southern Flour stronger and wanted; 1,200 bbls. sold, chiefly Extras, at $5 20@$6 50....Rye Flour very firm; 475 bbls. sold, part to arrive, and mainly good to choice Superfine State, at $3 85@$4 10; fancy do. held higher....Corn-meal dearer and in more request: sales, 1,350 bbls., in lots, of which 1,500 bbls. Brandywine at $2 95.

GRAIN—Dealings in Wheat have been again on an extensive scale to-day, largely in the speculative line, on a much higher but very variable and sensitive market. Winter grades were in brisk request, chiefly on speculative account, though in good part also for export, opening with remarkable buoyancy, the earlier operations carrying prices up 3c.@5c. a bushel, reacting through the afternoon, and yielding 1c.@1½c., subsequently recovering the lost ground, and leaving off in favor of sellers. No. 2 Red and No. 1 White continuing most prominent as the speculative favorites of the Winter Wheat list. Spring Wheat was also up early in the day 3c.@4c. a bushel, but subsequently receded 2c.@3c., and left off irregularly on a pretty liberal volume of business. Western reports were of decidedly stronger markets. Cable advices were represented as having been of much more encouraging tenor for the export interest....Sales have been reported to-day of 1,765,000 bushels, of which 628,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including [illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES—Firm, with sales of 394 hhds. and 70 tcs. Caibarien at 20c., &c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady but quiet, within the range of $1 30@$1 35 for strained to good strained, $1 40@$1 55 for No. 2; $1 90@$2 75 for No. 1; $3 25@$3 90 for Pale, and $4 50@$5 for Window Glass ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been in light request, at from $1 87½@$2....City Pitch at $1 75@$1 90, free on board....Spirits of Turpentine firm, and in demand, with merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at 27½c.; sale of 150 New-York bbls. at 28c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quoted stronger, and wanted; quoted at the close, here, for October or November delivery, at 7½c. bid. Offerings very light. Sales reported of 15,000 bbls. Refined on private terms....Refined, in cases, quoted at 9½c.@10½c., for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 5½c.@5⅝c., in shipping order, here, and 2¾c., in bulk....Naphtha at 4 [illegible]....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 50,000 bbls. here and 340,000 bbls. at Oil City at 71⅛c.@73⅝c., closing at 71⅛c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been active and higher, closing strong....Mess Pork has been moderately active for prompt delivery, quoted at $9 15 for ordinary brands; sales of 450 bbls., in lots, at $9 10@$9 20....And for forward delivery, Mess has been in light demand, but at an advance of 15c., with September at $9@$9 10; October at $9 05@$9 10; November at $9 10@$9 20, and December option at $9 15@$9 25.... Sales of 250 bbls. for October, at $9 05....Dressed Hogs more sought after and higher, with City at 5c.@5⅛c., and Pigs at 5⅞c....Cut-meats quiet, but steady.... Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5½c.@5⅝c....Pickled Hams at 8½c.@9½c. Sale of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10-lb. average, at 6½c....Bacon in better demand at stronger prices, with Short Clear quoted nominal at 6⅛c., and Long Clear at 5⅞c. Sales at the West 150 bxs. Long and Short Clear at $5 15, and 2,000 bxs. do. for December, at $4 90....Western Steam Lard in somewhat better request for early delivery, at firmer prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery; sales of 850 tcs. at $6 47½@$6 50, closing at $6 50, and 39 tcs., to arrive, at $6 57½....And for forward delivery, Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand at improved prices, closing strong, with October closing at $6 55; November, $6@$6 27½; December, $6 2½; seller's option, year, at $6 20; January at $6 25....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 750 tcs., October, at $6 52½@$6 55; 4,500 tcs. November, at $6 25@$6 30; 500 tcs., December, at $6 20@$6 22½; 3,250 tcs., year, seller's option, at $6 17½@$6 20, and 750 tcs., January, at $6 20@$6 25....City Steam Lard inactive; quoted at the close at $6 25 bid, and $6 tcs. sold at $6 25.... Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent early delivery, at the close, at $6 90....Beef in limited demand at from $11@$11 50 for Packet, $10 25@$11 for Plain Mess, $11 50@$12 for Extra Mess; City Extra India Mess, $18@$20 50; Philadelphia, $17.... Beef Hams dull at former rates....Butter very strong and in good demand....Cheese active and higher, with best Factory quoted up to 10c....Tallow in more demand, with sales reported of 130,000 lb. at 6⅛c.@6½c., and 500 bbls. on private terms....Stearine firmer and more active; City quoted at 6⅝c., and Western at 6⅜c.@6⅝c.; sales of 250 tcs. choice Western at 6⅝c., 100 tcs. prime do. at 6⅛c., and 135,000 lb. City, in lots, at 6⅞c., and a rumor of 500 tcs. Western at 6⅛c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 08. Market strong.

FREIGHTS—The movement has been on a moderate scale, since our last. The further marked rise in Grain values, and the stronger range of prices of Petroleum, served to impede operations in these interests, though the demand for accommodation has been fairly active, tonnage for Petroleum having been sought after rather more urgently, for prompt and forward use. Rates were quoted, as a rule, firmer, showing at the close a hardening tendency, especially in the berth freight line for British ports. More call was noted for tonnage suited to the Cotton, Naval Stores, and Tobacco interests, but the bidding was not satisfactory, and negotiations were making slow progress. In the way of coastwise freights rather more animation was reported at generally steady rates. The inquiry from the Coal trade is represented as being somewhat more active, chiefly for Eastern ports....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., (chiefly through freight, and in good part by outport lines, at ¼d., local steam lines quoting at 5-16d.;) 1,900 bbls. Flour (through freight and forward shipment) at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d., (at the close quoted at 3s.;) 6,500 sacks Flour and Meal (through freight and mainly for early October shipment) at 22s. 6d.@25s.; by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d.; local steamers quoting at the close at 25s., 102,000 bushels Grain, of which 14,000 bushels at 7½d.; 72,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.@7½d., closing at 7¾d., 16,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d., 3,500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, part 42s. 6d.@45s., mainly at 45s.; 4,700 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, within the range of 32s. 6d.@40s., in part through freight and by outport steamers at 32s. 6d.; local shipments reported at 37s. 6d.@40s., mostly at 40s. ⅌ ton, and quoted 7s. ⅌ tierce and 5s. ⅌ bbl.; equal to 300 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@40s., (in part by outport steamers at 30s., and by local steamers at 35s.@40s.,) and 4,500 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; Canned Goods at 25s. And by steam from Baltimore, 40,000 bushels Grain reported at 7d. (higher rates asked at the close.) And by steam from New-Orleans, 4,800 bales Cotton, and 72,000 bushels Grain, forward shipments, reported on private terms, quoted for Cotton at 11-32d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb., and for Grain at 7s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. And by steam from the West, equal to about 1,000 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods, October and early November shipments, reported on private terms; quoted at 20s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton....FOR LONDON—By steam, 2,650 bbls. Flour, mostly of through freight and nearly all for forward shipment, reported in part at 2s. 9d.; 250 bbls. of local shipment at 3s. 9d.; equal to 900 tons of Flour in sacks, chiefly through freight and October shipment, within the range of 22s. 6d.@25s.; 2,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 47s. 6d.; small lots of Butter at 45s.@47s. 6d.; about 300 tons Heavy Goods (part through freight) at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; equal to 175 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.,) and, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d., and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s., mostly at 15s. Also, a British bark, 1,191 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,250 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 2s. 10½d.@3s., nearly all at 3s., 6,000 sacks Flour and Meal, mostly forward shipments, at 27s. 6d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 1,800 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 to 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@47s. 6d., chiefly at 47s. 6d.; equal to 2,300 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@40s., (part through freight;) sundry lots of Heavy Goods, in lots, at 35s.@40s.; and equal to 240 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.)....FOR BARROW-ON-FURNESS—By steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, (or cargo of a British steam-ship, 667 tons, placed on berth, in new freight line,) at 8½d. ⅌ bushel....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 250 bbls. Flour, on private terms, 400 sacks do. at 27s. 6d.; small lots of Provisions at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton and 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; 250 pkgs. Butter at 45s.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 25s.@30s. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.;) and, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel, and 90 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, 1,098 tons, hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain, reported on private terms....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—Tonnage for Grain was quoted in the local market at 6s. ⅌ quarter, for vessels of average carrying capacity, (on which basis four foreign barks were placed under contract on Saturday evening;) five or six foreign vessels, (to arrive,) were reported to-day as having been chartered, to load with Refined Petroleum, at New-York or Baltimore, at 4s.@5s. 6d....FOR THE CONTINENT—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, 3,500 and 5,500 quarters Grain, (from Baltimore,) (charterers) reported at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., and three do., (to arrive,) with respectively about 5,000, 5,000, and 4,600 quarters do., from New-Orleans, reported at 6s. 9d.@6s. 10½d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, equal to 250 tons general cargo, on the basis of 30s.@35s. per ton....FOR BORDEAUX—A French bark, with Grain and general cargo, from New-Orleans, on private terms....FOR ST. NAZO—A Belgian bark, 500 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, 5s. 6d....FOR MARSEILLES—An Austrian bark, 639 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 32s. 6d....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 22,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,200 bxs. Bacon at 30s., and sundry lots of general cargo, at proportionate rates....FOR HAMBURG—A German bark, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d....FOR ROTTERDAM—A German bark, 689 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s....FOR LEGHORN AND BACK TO PHILADELPHIA—A Norwegian bark, 473 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR GENOA—A Norwegian bark, with equal to about 20,000 cases Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 25c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Cotton unsettled, nominal; some sales at ⅛c. decline; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,489 bales; gross, 4,843 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,350 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 15,063 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 5,822 bales; gross, 5,822 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,764 bales; sales, 3,215 bales; stock, 23,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 9-16c.; net receipts, 6,064 bales; gross, 6,171 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; Saturday evening, 300 bales; stock, 25,782 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton opened steady, became easier; Middling, 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 4,923 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 18,321 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—Cotton irregular, nominal; Middling, 10¼c.@10⅛c.; Low Middling, 9⅞c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,217 bales; exports, coastwise, 507 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,559 bales.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, SPEAKING French and German, and superintends music, having spent two years in Europe, wishes a place in a family or school, or as companion to a young lady; best of references given. Address C. T., No. 119 Spring-st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO clean stores or offices, or house-cleaning, by the day or week. Call at No. 207 East 30th-st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 57 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; willing and obliging; three years' best City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and nurse, and do plain sewing; best reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 652 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING or Waiting.—By a respectable girl; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 275 West 12th-st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; can be well recommended by her last employer; no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent woman, or will wait on an elderly or middle-aged lady. Call at present employer's, No. 30 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young English girl, or take care of a child and assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 105 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; understands her work thoroughly; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 570 7th-av., two flights, front rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE first-class chamber-maid, and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman in a private family; City reference from last place. Call at No. 638 3d-av., corner 40th-st., ring first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a respectable girl in a private family; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 439 7th-av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Children.—First-class City references. Miss Salmon, No. 253 East 14th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 344 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl thoroughly capable. Employers seen at No. 154 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Protestant girl with reference. Call at No. 218 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a small private family; to do also the fine washing; will be disengaged Monday next, Sept. 30; good references by employers. Address M. R., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, and assist with waiting if required. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 45 West 54th-st., from 10 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best references given. Call at No. 202 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl, or to take care children; three years' reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 51 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; good City reference. Call at No. 49 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference. Call at 629 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as plain cook and laundress, other as chamber-maid and waitress, in small private family; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 269 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH, English, and American cooking in all branches; fully competent; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A WIDOW BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping; makes desserts, &c.; will do coarse washing in a small American family. Address W. P., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls in small private family; good City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business in all branches; boning and larding; best City references. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; good plain cook; willing to assist in washing; the best City reference from last place. Call No. 137 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; good City reference. Address O. K., Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHWOMAN; understands French and American cooking; can make all kinds of soups and desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 158 W. 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman in a small private family; good City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 145 East 32d-st.; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD bread baker; four years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., in store.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; can make excellent bread and biscuits; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 64 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY SMART YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-class cook; no objection to washing; best City reference. Call in the grocery store, No. 338 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 26 West 40th-st., first floor.

COOK—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS HER business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 12.

COOK.—BY A DANISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl; good reference. Call or address No. 334 East 40th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO DO THE PLAIN washing; has City reference from last employer. Call at No. 102 West 53d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 856 6th-av. over the crockery store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; DON'T OBJECT to assist with plain washing; four years' City reference. Lady can be seen at No. 438 West 42d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 648 10th-av.

COOK OR WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 808 3d-av., in drug store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-RATE COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 439 West 42d-st., front, Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; SIX YEARS' best City reference. Call at No. 673 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; VERY BEST of City reference. Call at 689 5th-av., basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in the City; would like a few customers at her home; costumes made from French models; perfect fit guaranteed. Address Modiste, Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person; will go out by the day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class City reference. Call at No. 136 West 49th-st.

DRESS-MAKER—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE customers, by day or week. Call at No. 242 West 35th-st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A small American private family; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., one flight up, Room No. 9.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work, or to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 40th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; best City reference. Address Europe, Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—IS AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress; willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, between 10 and 2, at present employer's, No. 348 Lexington-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; good hair-dresser; does any kind of sewing by hand or machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 49th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN; IS experienced; good seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—BY TWO NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girls; excellent laundress; other as nurse to growing children; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 93 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress, or do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply or address No. 363 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 445 West 49th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Room No. 9.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 269 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS OR DO COOKING IN SMALL Family.—City or country; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 249 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as laundress, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 257 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; can be well recommended by last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 18 East 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,080 3d-av., corner 64th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to take care of growing children; will do sewing; operate on machine and assist with chamber-work; 10 years' reference from former employer. Address M. S., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; much experience in the care of children and can take charge of an infant from its birth; good plain sewer; good City reference. Call or address No. 558 7th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS infant's nurse; perfectly understands raising them by hand; four years' City reference. Address S. E., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL LATELY landed, to take care of children; can sew neatly by hand; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 301 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy young woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant, or grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 1,290 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German to one or two grown children; can sew on different machines; can do all kinds of family sewing; City references. Address No. 911 6th-av., in store.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR her nurse, who has been in her employ four years; thoroughly competent and reliable. Apply to No. 353 West 58th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, CAPABLE of taking entire charge of baby from birth; first-class reference. Call at No. 19 West 20th-st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 21st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young woman; speaks French; best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 204 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAPABLE of taking entire charge from birth; willing to assist with chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class infant's nurse; bring baby up on bottle; first-class City reference; would travel if necessary. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, who understands dress-making, and can operate on the different machines; no objection to the care of grown children, or to assist with light chamber-work. Apply or address, for two days, L. M., south-west corner of 112th-st. and 1st-av., Harlem.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress; can cut and fit; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would do chamber-work or wait on ladies; no objections to the country; best of City references. Call or address, for one day, 149 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS of family sewing; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would tend to lady or grown children; is Protestant; best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 54 East 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who understands dress-making, will engage for $1 25 a day. Address J. M., Box No. 332 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as competent seamstress; cuts and fits for children; will assist with chamber-work; operates on different machines; City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st-st.

TO TRAVEL.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend an English lady's maid, who, for her passage, would give her services to a family going to Europe in October. Address Mrs. Gosten, No. 160 East 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, and would assist with chamber-work; will be found willing and obliging; four years' reference from last place. Call or address E., No. 100 East 28th-st., corner 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; NO objection to assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 339 East 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; OR CHAMBERmaid and assist with children; by a neat, tidy woman; six years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 155 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; will assist in chamber-work if required; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 55 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands salads; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 45th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, willing to assist with the chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 15 West 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 215 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 203 East 37th-st., basement.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; or chamber-maid and waitress; in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 318 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS thorough waitress in private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 340 West 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 6 West 17th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman ladies' or families' washing, by week, month, or dozen; terms reasonable; can do all kinds French fluting and fancy puffing; very best City references; very best City reference. Call at No. 317 West 32d-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY NO. 1 LAUNDRESS A FEW more families or gentlemen who want their clothes done in a careful and first-class manner; curtains in Swiss style. Call or address No. 1,237 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing to take home, by dozen or week; reasonable terms; good reference. Call at No. 247 West 27th-st., Room No. 4, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD WOMAN TO GO OUT washing and ironing by the day; also washing at home; good references. Call at No. 201 East 30th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to get family or gentlemen's washing; good reference. Apply at No. 311 West 42d-st., rear building, top floor front. Mary Mitchell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman and her daughter, a respectable family's washing; terms moderate. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st., in store.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, by the week or dozen; reasonable. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 20th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; first-class washer, ironer, and house-cleaner; good reference. Call at No. 219 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG STRONG WOMAN, to go out by the day or week, washing, ironing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 322 West 43d-st.

MALES.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID GENTLEMAN wishes situation; best City reference. Address N. H., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COURIER, &c.—A SWEDE, 27 YEARS OF AGE, lately arrived from Paris, speaking English, French, German, and the Scandinavian languages, being of a good moral and trustworthy character, desires a position as courier of in a first-class private family; highly recommended in City and Paris. Address Trustworthy, Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO procure a situation in City or country for his coachman; has 11 years' City reference; he is a sober man, of industrious habits, and a Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will give satisfaction to his employer. Address Irvington, Post Office Box No. 2,442, City.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; reliable, temperate, single man; safe, experienced City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands care of his horses and carriages; understands gardening and milking; willing and useful; moderate wages. Call at, or address, three days, Gentleman, No. 67 Warren-st., store.

COACHMAN.—BY COMPETENT MAN, THOROughly understands proper care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages; a most thorough groom; experienced City and country driver; willing and obliging; best City recommendations. Address D. L., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man; strictly temperate and obliging; not afraid of work; good, careful driver; first-class groom; seven years in last place; disengaged on account of family going abroad. Call or address Coachman, No. 1,394 Broadway, near 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver; can be highly recommended as sober, honest, and obliging. Address Robert, No. 32 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTEStant man; just disengaged, with thorough knowledge of carriages, horses, harness, &c.; first-class driver; sober, willing and obliging; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address or call on J. W. B., No. 146 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man who is just disengaged on account of his employer going to Europe; City or country; good, careful driver; first-class groom; best City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 119 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man, in a first-class groom and careful driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is not afraid to work; is willing to make himself useful; first-class reference. Address J. D., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS, BY AN ENGlishman; thoroughly understands the care of fine carriages and horses; stylish City driver; first-class City reference. Address Alexander, at Brewster & Co.'s 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's carriage; is a careful City driver, an excellent groom; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 236 West 54th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to country; careful City and country driver; six years' first-class City reference. Address P. F., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; is honest, sober, and willing; six years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. L., No. 44 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant man; first-class man in every respect; good vegetable gardener; handy at everything; willing to work; highly recommended from present employer. Call or address Brown, No. 697 West 49d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; will be found willing and obliging, temperate and honest; has the best of reference from last employers. Address M. D., Box No. 314 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman in a private family; is a careful driver, and understands his business; best reference given. Address, for 10 days, E. W., No. 217 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN WHO UNDERstands his business in every respect; is an experienced City driver; steady and reliable; first-class City and country references. Address F. Frey, 489 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; good City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 127 West 51st-st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE man, a careful driver, and a good groom; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address R. L., No. 18 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; BY AN ENGLISHman; married; no incumbrance; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address Porter, at Brewster & Co.'s, 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant coachman in a private family; has been 10 years in one place; can drive four-in-hand; is willing and obliging. Address J. G., No. 469 4th-av., corner 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman single man; can milk and make himself generally useful. Address O. M., Box No. 213 Times Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER—KITCHENwork.—By a man and wife; first-class farmer and gardener; can conduct any farm or gentleman's residence; understands his business thoroughly; Germans; wife willing to assist in kitchen-work if desired; best reference. Address C. L. Brown, No. 897 8th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, JUST DISengaged on account of his employer going to Europe. Address A. F. Pillot, Orange, N. J., or No. 310 Spring-st., City.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; MARRIED; NO family; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse graperies, fruit, vegetables, the laying out of grounds, or general improvement of a gentleman's place; highly recommended. Address Swede, Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER—OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in charge of greenhouses and graperies; is a good florist, fruit, and vegetable grower, and understands improving and management of places; unexceptionable City references. Address Gardener, at seed store, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE NORWEGIAN OF experience in Germany, France, and England; several years in this country in good private places; reference to present employer. Address G. N., care of T. V. Brown, Bergen Point, N. J.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Call or address D. M., No. 4 East 31st-st.

JANITOR.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED man in a private school or institution; good City reference. Call at No. 343 West 44th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable Protestant man; is a thoroughly experienced waiter; has excellent City reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—A LADY WHO IS BREAKING UP house-keeping desires to get a situation for her waiter in a private family; she can recommend him highly. Call at the Buckingham, 50th-st. and Broadway, Flat No. 27, between the hours of 10 and 4.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A steady, respectable man; first-class City reference given for sobriety, honesty, and capability from most respectable families in the City. Call or address J. C., 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., butcher's store.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT COLORED YOUNG MAN as first-class waiter in a boarding-house; first-class City reference. Address H. G., Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; first-class City reference. Address T. M., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly experienced; speaks French, German, and English; references. Address Frank, No. 203 West 16th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER IN A private family, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found most satisfactory; City or country; City references. Address J. R., Box No. 297 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address W., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF LONG experience; best City reference from one year to ten; will be found reliable in all respects. Address C. M., Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER AND STEWARD.—BY A COMPEtent French waiter, with first-class reference, as a steward for a private family; no objection to travel. Call on Lambert Victor, No. 258 7th-av., first door.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in a private family; good City references. Address M. D., No. 152 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN boarding-house or private family; good references. Call at No. 26 Commerce-st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; WILLing to make himself useful; not afraid of work; good City reference. Call at No. 349 West 44th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; 20 YEARS' City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary $75 to $100 per month and expenses; references required. LA BELLE M'F'G CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSERY GOVERNESS and seamstress for little boy. Apply, between hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 9 West 58th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; CITY reference indispensable. Call at No. 5 East 13th-st.

ICE CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE-CREAM REDUCED IN PRICE.

Four quarts.....25 cents per quart.
Less than four quarts.....30 cents per quart.
Charlotte Russe.....50 cents per dozen.
No. 834 6th-av., near 21st-st., and No. 742 6th-av., near 42d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S MEDIA ACADEMY, Media, Penn., 12 Miles by Rail from Philadelphia.—$70 per quarter, books, &c., included, whole expense for young men and boys. Students admitted and classified at any time, and charged only from date of entering. Music the only extra. Highly recommended by Bayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge Van Hoesen, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gov. Routt, the Rev. Dr. Childs, &c. Ten teachers, all men and all graduates. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils and young boys. Both individual and class instruction, combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Fine building, thoroughly heated; new gymnasium; excellent table. English, Business, Scientific, and Classical courses of study. Weekly Lectures, illustrated by the best apparatus. For new illustrated circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard University A. M.), Media, Penn. Media has seven churches, and a temperance charter prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S CLASS FOR BOYS.—This class prepares boys thoroughly for the best colleges. There are three vacancies for next year. Fall term begins Sept. 24. For further particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d-st., after Sept. 12.

References: President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College, &c. &c. &c.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 W. 40TH-ST.

FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
NO. 32 W. 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School. MONDAY, SEPT. 29.
NO. 34 W. 40TH-ST.
GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio; Private class for young boys. Classical Department.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 148 Madison-avenue, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. Two young ladies will be received into the family.

MISS M. A. CLARK.

No. 107 East 35th-st., near Park-av. English and French School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars as above.

MISS DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH (formerly Mlle. N. D'Oremieulx and Miss Keith) will reopen their French Boarding and Day School, No. 277 Madison-av., corner 40th-st., Sept. 25, 1879.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 26. No. 164 West 48th-st.

LIMITED CLASS FOR PRIVATE INSTRUCtion; young men prepared for college as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness; commences Sept. 22. J. A. BROWNING, A. M., No. 34 Madison-av.

J. H. MORSE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 23; gymnasium and drawing free. Send for circulars, or call between 9 and 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its forty-third year Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, WILLIAM L. AKIN, A. M. Prin'ls.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, N. Y. Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting, Music, and the Sciences, with Laboratory and Apparatus. Rev. G. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHER in Miss Haines's School) will open an English and French School for girls at 6 West 47th-st., Sept. 24.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 210 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 22. Private lessons in the afternoon and evening.

MRS. GEO. C. ANTHON REOPENS HER parlor class for children, at No. 251 West 50th-st., Oct. 1. Classes in modeling for ladies.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 139 WEST 42D-ST.—Prof. Cherbuliez will reopen his school for boys on MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 15; carpentry, Latin conversation, self-government, gymnastics.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. For circulars and references send to GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

EVENING CLASSES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Young Men's Christian Association under Amusements.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway. Year begins Sept. 22. Residence, No. 54 East 61st-st.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN THEIR English and French School for young ladies and children on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at No. 369 Lexington-av.

MRS. M. E. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST., will reopen her Primary School and Kindergarten, Oct. 1, 1879. Kindergarten training-class Nov. 3.

PREPARATORY CLASS OF MR. NEWELL limited to twelve pupils. Circulars at No. 113 East 36th-st.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School and Kindergarten.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 18th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, EAST 16TH-ST. AND Rutherford-place. Term opens 9th of 9th month.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 22.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BEgins Sept. 22. THOMAS R. ASH, 108 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 24.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

116TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 15TH.

Principals: Dr. H. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.; R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, at 9:30 A. M. Candidates conditioned in June last will present themselves at the same time. The first session will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, at 9:30 A. M., at which time all students will attend for matriculation.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any of the five courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Palæontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will present themselves at the school building on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 9:30 A. M. Candidates conditioned in June last will present themselves at the same time and place. The first session will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, AT 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
49th-st., Madison and 4th avs.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 102 EAST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

H. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford, Head Master of Collegiate Department. Students prepared for business, scientific schools, and the best colleges in America and Europe.

One hour's recess for early dinner at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park and places of interest.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement. Buildings elegant. A home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 10, 1879. Send for catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

ARNOLD SCHOOL.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV. C. A. MILES, A. M., PRINCIPAL. COMMENCES SEPT. 15.

Pupils prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form; spacious gymnasium; hot lunch if desired. For further information apply to Principal between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL, NOS. 539-543 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Reopens Sept. 15. Principals, late (1865-1877) Head Masters of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. By nine pupils admitted to College or Scientific School in June, one received a condition. Thorough training in Primary and Commercial Departments. French and German without extra charge. Gymnasium with careful instructor.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green) will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, at No. 1 5th-av. This school, established in 1816, continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39TH-ST.—This school of preparation for college or for mercantile life (with a Primary Department) opens its sixteenth year Sept. 22. References of the highest character given.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens SEPT. 22. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to the following patrons: Prof. Chas. Short, the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Charles F. Rush, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. N. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN. (OPENS SEPT. 10.)

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—Now in full operation and in most excellent condition; the best teachers, the best patrons, the best course of training, and the best institution altogether for instruction in business affairs; go to the best; go now; circulars sent on application.
S. S. PACKARD, President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Thorough teaching in all languages; daily lectures. French and English spoken within six months; solfège, drawing, water-color, pastel, without charge.

MISS NOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
The seventh year begins Sept. 22. Circulars sent upon application.

578. FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL. 578.

Corner of 47th Street, opposite Windsor Hotel. Reopens Sept. 18th, 1879.
E. A. Gibbens, D. Beach, Jr., Principals.
Rooms open for inspection, circulars, etc., from 9 until 2 daily.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

No. 210 West 42d-st., for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions, classes in architectural and mechanical drawing, reopen Sept. 22. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Professor Naval Academy.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NOS. 2 AND 4 EAST 60TH-ST., Central Park, (late No. 79 West 52d-st.,) the Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal; boys carefully fitted for college or business; Primary Department; the 60th school year begins Sept. 15. Call or send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Gen. RUSSELL'S School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business; thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics. Ample opportunity for athletic games, rowing, &c.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st., (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 25. Thorough and complete course of studies in French and in English.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Of easy access, healthful, homelike, thorough, Christian, wisely governed, and reasonable in rates. The college meets the demand of the times.
For catalogue address the Rev. WM. C. BOWEN, A. M., President, Bordentown, N. J.

MISS L. ELIZABETH DANA REOPENS HER English and French Boarding-school for young ladies, Morristown, N. J., Sept. 17; superior advantages in all departments; terms for board and tuition, $360 per annum. Address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Location unrivaled. Collegiate and college preparatory courses. The Revs. C. V. SPEAR and R. E. AVERY, Principals.

E. FEZANDIE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway; residence, No. 223 West 34th-st.; complete studies in French, English, and classics. Circulars sent on demand.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, REMOVED to No. 65 West 55th-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. A Kindergarten will be organized later.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., commences Sept. 18; pupils receiving the certificate of the Principal may enter Vassar College without further examination.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 1,323 BROADWAY.—A select school for boys. Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, Lockwood's, and Randolph's.

BINGHAMTON LADIES' COLLEGE AND College of Music and Oratory. Opens Sept. 17. Rev. R. A. PATTERSON, A. M., President. Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y. Preparatory Department.

MRS. D. W. CHAPMAN (FORMERLY MISS Barrow) will open an English, French, and German school for young ladies and children, Sept. 25, 1879, at No. 66 West 36th-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH instruction; handsomely-furnished rooms; good table, home privileges; best references. Yonkers-on-Hudson. T. F. LEIGHTON, (Yale,) Principal.

MISS ANNA LAMB'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES and young boys. Kindergarten reopened Sept. 22. No. 115 East 36th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., reopens Sept. 25.

RYE SEMINARY.

RYE, N. Y.—A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—YONKERS, N. Y.—Thorough teaching, kind care, low rates; established 1862. BENJAMIN MASON.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras; open Sept. 10. Send for chromo of place and catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

A MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR 35 BOYS.
G. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS, FOR PARENTS.—Free personally; mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN'S, 30 East 14th-st.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY, DARIEN, CONN., prepares girls for Smith, Vassar, Holyoke, and Wellesley, or graduates; board $200. Circulars at Scribner's.

MADAME EDMONDS-FABRICI WILL REopen her School for Children Sept. 25. Call or send for Circular. No. 37 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for catalogues to the Principal. Rev. A. G. Chambers.

MISS M. BRUYN, NO. 114 WEST 39D-ST., will reopen her English and French School Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL.

River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 17.

Pupils fitted for business, college, or scientific institutions.

COURSES OF LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, and PHYSICS.

Instruction given in ancient and modern languages, in free-hand and mechanical drawing.

A SCHOLARSHIP in the STEVENS INSTITUTE is given annually to the first in grade of the graduating class.

TUITION for FIRST and SECOND CLASSES, $90 PER ANNUM; for THIRD and FOURTH CLASSES, $150 per annum. No extras.

A GYMNASIUM attached to the High School. For catalogues apply to Librarian of Stevens' Institute, or to Prof. EDWARD WALL, Principal of the High School.

Mademoiselle de Janon,

SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES,

respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Boys' class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1. Mlle. de Janon will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school its efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY.

Receives all ages and prepares for college or business. It is now open. The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:

HENRY M. ALEXANDER	ELIAS S. HIGGINS
FRANCIS N. BANGS	CALVIN E. KNOX
HENRY F. BEERS	THOS. LEBOUTILLIER
JOHN BROOKS	HENRY F. MARSHALL
Rev. D. R. COE, D. D.	ORSON D. MUNN
BENJAMIN CURTIS	WM. H. OSBORN
HENRY DAY	Judge VAN VORST
JAMES W. GILLIES	RALPH WELLS
PARKER HANDY	CHARLES H. WARD

Rates moderate. No extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 43 Lexington-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Studio, English and German Kindergarten.
Separate Department for Young Boys.
21, 23 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., N. Y.
AUTUMN TERM BEGINS OCT. 1, 1879.
The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

On Central Park, New-York City.

For boys and young men, from 7 to 20. Prepares them for all colleges, scientific schools, West Point, Naval Academy, and business. French, German, Spanish spoken and taught thoroughly; new building erected purposely—a model of its kind; the prospectus contains full details. Twenty-fifth year will begin on Sept. 16 next.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN AND SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS

Of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 East 22d-st. (The Palermo.)

The Kindergarten and Elementary Classes for boys and girls, from 3 to 10 years old, will reopen Oct. 1; the Seminary for Kindergartners, Oct. 3. A Class for Nurses and Nursery Governesses, based on the Kindergarten education, will be formed.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st.

Reopens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, secondary, and collegiate departments. Singing (solfège,) drawing, painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, NO. 1,481 BROADway, reopens Oct. 6; French, German, Italian, Spanish, by the natural method; Greek and Latin by Prof. Timayenis. Prof. A. Lalande, Director of the French Department of this school. Refer to Prof. F. Bocher, (Harvard University,) Baron Shiskin, (Russian Ambassador,) and the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., &c. Circulars on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.)
NO. 315 WEST 57TH-ST.
Family and day school for young ladies and children.
CHARGES REDUCED. Year begins Sept. 25, 1879.
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

HELLENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 1,481 BROADway, reopens Sept. 25. T. T. Timayenis, Ph. D., National University of Athens, Principal.—Students thoroughly prepared for college, and in much less time than is usual in American schools. English branches and mathematics by an American graduate A. M. Catalogues sent on application.

MADAME C. MEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25, 1879. French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department.
Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, No. 609 5th-av. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 25. The most eminent professors and lecturers engaged.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MME. DE SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489 5TH-AV.—Forty-first year begins Sept. 24; applicants classified 22d and 23d; special advantages for classic or scientific course; also, music, painting, and drawing; has academic department; boarders accommodated. Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., reopens Sept. 25.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AV.

WILL REOPEN OCT. 11.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and little girls removed to No. 348 Madison-av., between 44th and 45th sts., with enlarged accommodations. Reopens Sept. 25; separate department for very young scholars.

MRS. ROESSELEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 60 East 61st-st., reopens Sept. 24; thorough methods in English and French; department for boys under 12. Four young ladies will be received as members of the family.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,

No. 397 5th-av., near 37th-st.
REOPENS SEPT. 25.
Miss Richmond can be seen at the rooms during the usual hours, after Sept. 10.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS

WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st. She will also receive into her family a limited number of pupils.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

NO. 579 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22. Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL, NO. 12 WEST 46th-st., reopens Sept. 22. Separate department for YOUNG LADIES and little girls. BOYS' DEPARTMENT as usual. Thorough instruction; careful training. English, French, German, and Latin taught.

DANCING.—MR. F. H. REILLY, WHO COMPOSED and introduced the "Reilly Lanciers" at Saratoga, reopens his school for dancing and deportment MONDAY, Sept. 15, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Send stamp for circular.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 52 West 47th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT a notable feature. The Kindergarten will reopen Oct. 1.

MRS. GRIFFITHS WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

MISS ARCHARD'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten.
Will reopen Oct. 1, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 42D-ST.

Miss AYRES will reassemble her classes in English, French, and German, for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. JOHNSON AND MISS JONES

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, NO. 13 EAST 31ST-ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

MADAME ROCH

has returned from Europe, and reopens her boarding and day school Sept. 23, at her new residence, No. 713 MADISON-AV. Four languages practically taught.

MRS. AND MISS ROBERTS'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and Kindergarten for children reopens Sept. 24, at No. 961 6th-av., corner of 55th-st. Children received as boarders have special care.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twenty-second annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., in this City, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, and continues until May 12, 1880. For catalogues, &c., address at No. 8 Great Jones-st.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

ANNUAL SESSION (31ST) OF THE LAW SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, begins Oct. 6, next, and ends June 15, 1880. For circulars, last examination papers, &c., apply to D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING Governess or Companion.—Teaches German, English and music, and understands sewing; excellent reference. Call at No. 230 East 18th-st.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND Foreign, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Established 1855. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, 30 East 14th-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, speaking French and German, desires pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,258 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—ALL BRANCHES, FRENCH and music, desires engagement. Address Box No. 488 Princeton, N. J.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 22, was one by A. J. Bleecker & Son, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., Referee, sold the five two-story brick stables, with plot of land 37.6 by 22.8 by 37.6 by 22.4 by 75, located in centre of block bounded by 2d and 3d avs., 9th, and 10th sts., and in rear of Nos. 105, 107, and 109 East 9th-st., for $4,100, to Agnes Lennig, plaintiff in the legal action.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 22.

Eastern-av., w. s., from Southern Boulevard to Timpson-place, 198.9x40x197x20; Michael H. Sweeny and others, Executors, &c., to Clara M. Dietch ... $1,000
Lewis-st., No. 164, 21x100; Ferdinand Sulzberger and wife to Jacob Goldberg ... 2,700
Water-st., No. 360; Catharine A. Thompson to Charles Leight and others, Executors, &c. ... nom.
Oliver-st., No. 23, 20x86.6; J. H. Kitchen, Referee, to Eliza E. Underhill ... 5,750
11th-av., s. e. corner of 84th-st., 132.6x149.1; also n. e. corner of Broadway and 83d-st., 98.11x175.11; Cornelius A. Leveridge and wife to Isabella A. Miller ... 5,000
84th-st., s. s., 430.11 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.2x98.11; Thomas M. Costello to Sarah Costello ... 1,000
27th-st., n. s., 163.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98; Alfred O. Brooks and wife to Michael Weckerle ... 12,000
Same property; Michael Sherry to Alfred O. Brooks ... 10,000
119th-st., s. s., 474.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.2x100.11; Ulrich Maithey and wife to A. Goldmark ... 100
67th-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.5; Isaac Meyer and wife to David L. Einstein ... 60,000
119th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100.11; Michael Weckerle and wife to Alfred O. Brooks ... 12,000
49th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.1x100.5; Orin Goodrich to Edward Freystedt, Jr. ... 25,000
4th-av., w. s., from 56th to 57th st., 200.10x100; Eliza Duroche to Russell D. Lester ... 4,000
Same property; Henry Driver to Russell D. Lester ... 2,000
Riverside-av., e. s., from 112th to 113th st., 203.8x246.6 irregular; the Home Life Insurance Company to Leonard Lewisohn and another ... 20,000
87th-st., s. s., 62.7 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.7; Emeline Johnston and husband to L. Leerburger ... 4,680
90th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.8; John Kinsey and wife to Otto W. Loeffler ... 10,000
90th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; Thomas Smith and wife and others to Stephen A. Brennan ... nom.
59th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av.; Thomas Smith and wife to Elliot W. Todd ... nom.
108th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x88.4; D. McL. Shaw and wife to Mary N. McDonald ... 3,750
80th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 50x102.2; Elizabeth Haffner and husband to Marvelle W. Cooper ... 28,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Moneypenny, Elizabeth, to Barbary J. Dinsmore; Nos. 418 and 420 Canal-st., 5 years, per annual rent of ... $1,024

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brooks, Alfred O., to Jane L. Berry; s. s. 119th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year ... $5,000
Cooper, Marvelle W., to Elizabeth Haffner; n. s. 80th-st., w. of 1st-av., notes ... 4,000
Dietch, Clara M., and husband to M. H. Sweeny and others, Executors, &c.; s. w. corner of Eastern-av. and Southern Boulevard, 5 years ... 700
Engelhart, George, and wife to Patrick and Edward Ryan; s. s. 81st-st., w. of Avenue A ... 261
Firnez, Franz J., to John C. W. Hempel and another; No. 212 Christie-st., 3 years ... 1,500
Goldberg, Jacob, to F. Sulzberger; No. 164 Lewis-st., installments ... 1,700
Lacey, Matilda, and husband to Gideon Fountain; s. s. 83d-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years ... 7,000
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to James Kinsey; n. s. 90th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year ... 3,000
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to Mary T. Stone; same property, 3 months ... 4,000
Loeffler, Otto W., and wife to William Isaacs; n. s. 90th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 months ... 4,000
Treacy, Thomas F., to William M. Isaacs; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months ... 2,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Haffner, Elizabeth, to John Baier ... $4,000
Robins, Francis F., to Amelia Robins ... 9,000
Smith, Bernard F., to William C. Herrick ... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERB NEW LARGE CABINET-FINISH dwelling, 51 East 57th-st., built under the supervision of the Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, architects, will be sold at a low figure; decoration ... V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

SEE MY NEW LIST, PRINTED TO-DAY. New bargains in FINE LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES, by JARDINE, DUGGIN, &c. Offices connected by special telephone. 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE THREE ELEGANT HOUSES, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 East 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; interiors remodeled by first-class artisans at day's work, and made exceptionally convenient and attractive; now in order for inspection, and offered for $29,000 each. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,057 2d-av.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH AV., 124TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses, cabinet trimmings, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details; also, lot, 124th-st., 80 feet east of 5th-av. C. WELDE, on premises.

A CHOICE LOCATION.—NORTH MADISON-square; elegant brown-stone and stables, 30x200. E. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. WILKINS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT RESIDENCE on East 40th-st., and stables adjoining in the rear, on East 39th-st., near 5th-av.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1879, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

EAST FORTIETH-STREET.—The elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 12 East 40th-st., south side, 19½ feet west of Madison-av., 25.6x65 feet; lot 98.9 feet, contains all modern improvements and conveniences, is first class in every respect, and in fine order, having just been overhauled and handsomely painted and decorated by Messrs. Marcotte.

Also,

EAST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—The two two-story brick stables, adjoining in the rear of the above, on East 39th-st., 25x98.9 feet each.

For terms, maps, and particulars apply to C. E. ROBERT, Esq., Executor, No. 97 Water-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO-STORY ATTIC BASEMENT AND sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, No. 309 De Kalb-av.; very fine neighborhood; in good order; convenient to every point of interest or place of business in either city. Will be sold at auction by A. H. MULLER & SON, Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, at 12 M., Sept. 25. Can be seen at any hour during daylight.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A NEW LIST JUST OUT OF LARGE AND small furnished houses; offices connected by special telephone. 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with all improvements, in perfect order, handsomely furnished, to a small family; three blocks from Central Park, and near 58th and 59th st. elevated railroad station. Address R. C., Post Office Box 2,419.

CHOICE FLATS TO LET—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—From seven to ten rooms each, for respectable private families only. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,236 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE Tenakill House, at Demarest, N. J., 18 miles from New-York; high, healthy location; completely furnished; suitable for hotel, college, or similar purposes. Apply to owners, MACLAY & DAVIES, No. 281 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CENTRAL location, four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, first, second, or third floor, three adults. State lowest terms to REFERENCES, Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, FURnished and unfurnished houses, for cash buyers, also by season or year, for very responsible tenants. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 152 and 1,267 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of four adults; unexceptionable situation; moderate rent; highest references given. Address COUNSELOR, Post Office Box No. 3,683.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, FOR A SMALL private family, a completely furnished house in 5th-av., above 34th-st.; brokers need not answer. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 2,720.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DWELLING OF the best class, between 30th and 50th sts. and Madison and 5th avs. Owners only reply, stating price and location, within two days, to X., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. From Pier No. 43 North River, (New No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON, Sat., Sept. 20
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, Tues., Sept. 23
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Orleans line.

G. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

*SCYTHIA, Sept. 24, 6:30 P. M. | BOTHNIA, Oct. 8, 10:30 A. M.
ABYSSINIA, Oct. 1, 2 P. M. | GALLIA, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
*NO STEERAGE.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA ... TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 4 P. M.
NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Oct. 7, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
MONTANA ... TUESDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60 and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL ... Saturday, Sept. 27, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY, Saturday, Oct. 4, 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS, Thurs., Oct. 9, 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA ... Thursday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Steamer MIKADO ... Thursday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER ... Thursday, Sept. 25, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, Oct. 2, 6 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, Oct. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, Oct. 16, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

PEREIRE, DANRE ... Wed., Sept. 24, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, DELORD ... Wednesday, Oct. 1, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Wednesday, Oct. 8, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

RHEIN ... Sat. Sept. 27 | MAIN ... Sat. Oct. 11
NECKAR ... Sat. Oct. 4 | MOSEL ... Sat. Oct. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin ... $100
Second cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia ... Sept. 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria ... Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
Bolivia ... Oct. 4, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia ... Oct. 18, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Elysia ... Sept. 27, 3 P. M. | Victoria ... Oct. 4, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER ... Thurs., Sept. 25 | GELLERT ... Thurs., Oct. 9
WESTPHALIA ... Th., Oct. 2 | LESSING ... Thurs., Oct. 16

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & Co., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

ZEALAND, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 4 P. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy., Jersey City.
W. A. SCHOLTEN ... Wednesday, Oct. 1
ROTTERDAM ... Saturday, Oct. 11

1st Cabin, $65—$70, 2d Cabin, $45—$50, Steerage, $28.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passag'r Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO ... Tuesday, Sept. 30, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ... Saturday, Oct. 4, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 29, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 25
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (new) ... Saturday, Oct. 4
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Oct. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ ... Saturday, Oct. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Nov. 1

*Meals à la carte, small table service.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON ... THURSDAY, Sept. 18
Steamer CHAMPION ... SATURDAY, Sept. 20

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASSELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ... SAT., Sept. 27
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA ... Thursday, Oct. 2
S. S. NIAGARA ... Saturday, Oct. 11

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 22, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with Drawing-room cars to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express. Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Saratoga special.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with Sleeping cars for St. Louis running through every day in the week; also Sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Niagara Falls.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with Sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton and Watertown, and, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights, to Montreal via St. Albans. On Saturdays Montreal car leaves at 4 P. M.

11 P. M., Night Express with Sleeping cars, to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkes-barre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 7, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:20, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 2:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 7, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 10:01, 3:20, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 3, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 10 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 10, 11:35 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 6:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS, MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN, RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT, leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all principal hotels and ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.—Steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn via "Annex" at 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:50 P. M.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.—Steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY from Pier No. 28 North River, daily (Sundays included) at 6 P. M. Fare only ONE DOLLAR. Limited tickets good only on steamer on day of date and connecting train, which leaves Newport at 5:30 next morning, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M. Tickets and state-rooms obtained only at office on Pier No. 28 North River, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 20th ... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d ... 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 22d ... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d ... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d ... 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th ... 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th ... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th ... 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 25th ... 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th ... 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 26th ... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th ... 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ... 7:00 A. M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d ... 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 22d ... 11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th ... 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d ... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th ... 10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th ... 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th ... 11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 25th ... 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 27th ... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th ... 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 29th ... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 29th ... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th ... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th ... 7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS, C. VIBBARD and D. DREW.—Leave Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, can return by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage. SPECIAL TRAIN to and from Saratoga.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M., connecting with evening train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON. ONE DOLLAR TO WORCESTER.

Limited tickets, $1; good supper on the boats for 50 cents. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily at 5:30 P. M. Steamers of the NORWICH LINE leave same pier daily, (week days, 5 P. M., Sundays, 5:30 P. M.,) for Boston, Worcester, &c., and for Portland and the White Mountains daily, except Saturdays.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2. Saratoga and return, $4 40. W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 25 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route. With fast and commodious steamers ESCORT AND VANDERBILT. Leaves DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

A.—NEW-BRUNSWICK BOAT, LANDING at Sayreville, South Amboy, Perth Amboy, Tottenville, Woodbridge, Rossville, and Star Landing. Steamer WYOMING, from foot Canal, every week-day at 3 P. M. Fare lower than any other route.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 25 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE, Landing at New-Hamburg and Milton—Steamer ANDREW HARDER. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fireplaces, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail.

Estimates given to builders, contractors and architects.

JAS. CONOVER & CO., Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

J. ROTHSCHILD,

56 & 58 West 14th-st., N.Y.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT THE

GRAND OPENING

OF OUR WELL-KNOWN STOCK OF THE CHOICEST FRENCH

MILLINERY GOODS,

PARIS TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday and Thursday, September 24 and 25.

THE GRAND OPENING OF OUR BROOKLYN STORE, NOS. 369 AND 371 FULTON-ST., WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE SAME DAYS.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK. LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities. PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure. EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President. G. F. TALMAN, Vice-Pres. H. C. BOYD, Second Vice-Pres. G. P. FITCH, Secretary. W. D. SEARLS, Assistant Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, R. G. ROLSTON.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

CAPITAL, 100,000,000 FRANCS.
SURPLUS, 24,000,000 FRANCS.

LYONS,	LONDON,	ST. PETERSBURG,
PARIS,	VIENNA,	CONSTANTINOPLE,
MARSEILLES,	MADRID,	ALEXANDRIA,
NICE,	ALGIERS,	GENEVA, &c.

Buy and sell Exchange and Cable Transfers. Issue commercial and travelers' credits, available in any part of the world, through their agencies and correspondents.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:

Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, and 78 Cedar-st.

SECURITY BONDS

ISSUED ON THE

FIDELITY

OF

EMPLOYES GENERALLY

BY THE

KNICKERBOCKER CASUALTY INS. CO.

OFFICE, 187 BROADWAY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, in lots to suit, or on margin, also WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

WANTED,

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD STOCK, BY ZOLLER & CO., NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

EWELL & MAITLAND, BANKERS and BROKERS,

NO. 38 BROADWAY.

Buy and sell on commission all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange, or in this market; also, mining shares.

J. N. EWELL. ALEX. MAITLAND.

B. F. GILBERT & CO.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell, through the New-York Stock Exchange, all the active stocks, and also carry same on very moderate margin as long as desired. They negotiate A 1 stock privileges at rates that afford large and frequent profits with very limited liability. Their explanatory circular and stock report, containing full particulars, are mailed free on application.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—$10,000 TO FORM STOCK COMPANY of a well-established patented manufacturing business of importance to large real estate owners and builders. Address Post Office Box No. 4,461.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two Dollars per share on the stock of this company will be paid on the 1st day of November next. Also, a dividend of Fifty Cents per share on the stock of I. & M. N. Railroad, held in trust will be paid at the same time. The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st of October, and reopened on the 25th of October next. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, Sept. 12, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d of September inst. until 13th of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM OCT. 1 ON MONEY deposited to-day in the UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av. Open from 10 to 3. Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 7.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS, MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Society of Professors of Dancing, Academy, No. 175 State-st., Brooklyn. Twenty-eighth year. Now open for the season of 1879-80. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 578 FIFTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL. Will reopen on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Broadway and 32d-st., is now open. See circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITALISTS WITH MANUFACTURING intentions may be acceptable to inventor if proving the proper acquisition; $30,000 required. Name and reputation established. Will strike market's vitality. Address PATENTEE, Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO JOIN the advertiser in the jobbing of dry goods for cash. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 2,468.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, permanently located just off of 5th-av., will rent an elegant second floor, with or without private table; any one willing to pay a liberal price for unusual accommodations, address WINDSOR, Box 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—Elegant rooms, with board; private table only. Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON, from Newport, R. I.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 46 WEST.—Handsome second floor, newly painted and carpeted, with or without private table; one other room; table board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 345 WEST.—Large commodious rooms en suite or single, with superior board; house unusually desirable; dining-room on parlor floor; references.

MADISON-SQUARE.—ROOMS EN SUITE, SINgle; superior table, attendance, &c.; attractive prices to those securing rooms for the Winter. Apply Mrs. ATKINSON, No. 31 Madison-av.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH private table, in private house, 32d-st., close to 5th-av. Address CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS, Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 49 EAST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites, or single, with board; references given and required.

A FRENCH LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house offers furnished apartments, with board. No. 211 West 34th-st.

NO. 45 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board, $4 50 and upward; references required.

NO. 237 MADISON-AV., (BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.)—An elegant suite of rooms to rent, with private table; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME AND CONVENIENT ENTIRE floor and bath, with or without superior table; private house. No. 8 East 32d-st., first door from 5th-av.

NO. 36 EAST 41ST-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, and single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607.—LARGE AND ELEGANT apartments en suite, richly furnished, with or without private table.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 242.—Furnished rooms, second and third floors, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER EAST 20TH-ST.—Elegant apartments, with first-class board, en suite or singly.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 18 WEST.—Elegant suite of rooms; first floor; first-class board; private table, if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—LARGE SECOND story back room furnished, with board. References given and required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 13 EAST.—Very large desirable rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 31ST-ST.—One elegantly-furnished suite, with private table only.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM.—EXCELLENT accommodations; low to gentlemen; pleasant home; American family. No. 275 West 23d-st.

NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—MRS. CHEETHAM has some handsomely-furnished rooms to offer, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 32D-ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors, with board, for families or gentlemen.

NOS. 29 AND 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEgant parlor and second floors, with private table, or without board; also, other rooms; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND second floor, with superior board, at Mrs. PITKIN'S, No. 432 Madison-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 59 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; references.

NO. 17 EAST 46TH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a room and hall-room connecting, or each separate, on very reasonable terms; excellent board.

NO. 17 EAST 24TH-ST.—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Large and small rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR and other rooms; private table if desired; unexceptionable references.

NO. 18 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second floor, together or separate; also, hall bedrooms, with first-class board.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—MRS. CANFIELD—Desirable suite, with board, for a family or gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park—Elegant third floor, with or without private table.

NO. 118 WEST 49TH-ST.—LARGE HANDsome rooms on second and third floor, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board or with private table, to gentlemen or families; references required.

BOARDING.—MURRAY HILL—SUITES OF rooms, with private parlor; unexceptionable private table in first-class house, No. 194 Madison-av.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS singly or en suite; parlor floor; private table if desired; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, 104.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with good board, for families and gentlemen; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS (private bath-rooms;) private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, handsome rooms, en suite or singly, on second, third, and fourth floors, with first-class accommodations.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ENTIRE THIRD floor; every convenience; private table only; references.

NO. 33 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Desirable suites of rooms, with board.

NO. 119 EAST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, en suite or singly; references.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD, AT NO. 7 West 30th-st.; references given and required.

NO. 48 WEST 20TH-ST.—FOURTH AND second floor rooms with board. References.

NO. 5 WEST 49D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board; reference exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS for families or gentlemen; private table if desired.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR three adults; require two well-furnished, warm rooms; would prefer dinner in middle of day; between 23d and 50th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address J. B., Box No. 919 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR, BATH, &c., with board, for three adults, two children, 3 and 5; location 28th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; terms $100 per month. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

CHRONIC INVALIDS CAN RECEIVE board, rooms, and treatment in the home of a regular physician. Address REGULAR PHYSICIAN, Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITHout board, a handsomely-furnished front room on the second floor, southern exposure, in the home of a small private family. Call at No. 149 East 18th-st.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only, in first-class house, No. 24 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING PARLOR AND bedroom, without board, will find superior accommodations in a private family at No. 55 West 17th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on first floor; one of the most convenient locations in the City; gentleman only. No. 45 East 19th-st.

NOS. 14 AND 16 WEST 17TH-ST.—MRS. M. RUSSELL has a few vacancies; also, elegantly furnished parlor floor, with private bath.

NO. 26 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY AND comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen only; first-class location.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished; three rooms, with large dressing-room, bath, water, &c.

NO. 10 5TH-AV.—CONNECTED WITH THE Brevoort House by passageway.—Furnished suite of rooms to rent, without board.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH.—HOUSE AND ROOMS extra in size and appointments; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

NO. 22 WEST 26TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, second floor, en suite and single, to gentlemen; references exchanged.

AT NO. 230 WEST 15TH-ST.—HANDSOME, large furnished rooms to rent, all improvements.

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH FOUR rooms between 18th and 28th sts., 3d and 6th avs., rent, $14 to $18. Address H., No. 1,149 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for Fall and Winter; fresh fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., from place a specialty; 40 acres ground; gas, water, wood fires in rooms, carriages, &c. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

Westminster Hotel,

16TH-ST., EAST OF UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

E. A. GILSON.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY,

Excepting front rooms and rooms with Bath.

SPECIAL RATES will be made with Guests by the Week, Month, or Season.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York. (23d-st., cor. 4th-av.)

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR FALL AND WINTER. EVENING CLASSES, BEGINNING OCT. 1. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, PHONOGRAPHY, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, VOCAL MUSIC, GYMNASTICS.

LIBRARY of 12,000 volumes. READING-ROOM supplied with 400 papers and magazines. GYMNASIUM, BOWLING-ALLEY, AND BATHS open day and evening. MONTHLY ENTERTAINMENTS AND POPULAR LECTURES, to which members are admitted free, accompanied by a lady. MEDICAL TALKS to young men only. LITERARY SOCIETY WEEKLY. Any young man of good character can become a member on the recommendation of a responsible person and the payment of $5.

A full annual ticket, costing $5, admits the holder to all the privileges named above. A charge of $2 50 additional is made for dressing-box, if gymnasium is used.

Boys under 16 not admitted to gymnasium EVENINGS. They can procure, for $12 50, tickets to Gymnasium only, Day admission.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, 14TH-ST. & 6TH-AV. J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager.

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

OUR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION DAUGHTERS. OUR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the CRITERION COMEDY COMPANY. DAUGHTERS.

First time on the American stage of the comedy in four acts from the German of L'Arronge, entitled OUR DAUGHTERS. OUR DAUGHTERS. OUR DAUGHTERS.

Received nightly with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d-st. Lessee and Manager ... Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. THIRD WEEK. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, SOTHERN *in his Great Creation of the* CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN. Seats secured one week in advance. NO TICKET SPECULATORS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK AND ELECTRIC SUCCESS Of the new American play, entitled

MY PARTNER.

EVERY EVENING at 8; SAT'DY MATINEE at 1:45.

KOSTER & BIAL.

23d-st., near 6th-av. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING. Musical Director ... RUDOLPH BIAL. Commences at 8 o'clock; ends at 12 o'clock. Admission ... 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. THE FAMILY RESORT. IMMENSE SUCCESS. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS. Opera-house, Broadway and 29th-st. TWO HOURS OF REAL SOLID FUN. Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON BEACH FAIR GROUNDS, CONEY ISLAND. Races every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steeple-chase or hurdle-race each day. Races commence at 2 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

GILMORE'S BAND AND LEVY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Trains leave foot East 23d-st. (crossing the river via steamer Sylvan Grove) 8:45 A. M., and hourly thereafter to 7:45 P. M.

Returning trains leave Manhattan Beach hourly for New-York via Greenpoint to 9:30 P. M.

Elevated Railroads run to South Ferry, connecting with steamer D. R. Martin, hourly from 9:25 A. M. to 8:25 P. M., via Bay Ridge.

Returning trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York via Bay Ridge and Elevated R. R., hourly to 9:20 P. M.

THE MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL WILL BE CLOSED AND TRAINS ON THE MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY WILL BE DISCONTINUED AFTER TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

Trains on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway, until further notice, will run half-hourly between FLATBUSH-AV. (Long Island Depot,) Brooklyn, and BRIGHTON BEACH, from 7:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Stopping at WASHINGTON-AV., BEDFORD, (Franklin-av.,) BERGEN-ST., and PROSPECT PARK.

Last train from the BEACH, 10 P. M. Extra trains will be run when travel requires it. W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

REGULAR EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, (allowing 3 hours for sightseeing,) Cornwall, (2½ hours,) Newburg, (1¾ hours,) by steamers C. VIBBARD and D. DREW. Trip tickets, $1. (See Albany Day Line advertisement.)

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPular family hotel will keep open till late in Fall, and possibly during Winter, having all conveniences for the comfort of families. Apply to J. RIKER, Proprietor. Furnished cottages to let.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEAMS.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS, Sept. 13, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be opened at 10 A. M., Oct. 13, 1879, are invited, to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, the following bill of wrought iron beams:

About—230,000 pounds 15-inch wrought-iron I beams 200 pounds per yard.

320,000 pounds 12-inch wrought-iron I beams, 125 pounds per yard.

300,000 pounds 12-inch wrought-iron I beams, 170 pounds per yard.

216,000 pounds 9-inch wrought-iron I beams, 85 pounds per yard.

96,000 pounds 7-inch wrought-iron deck beams, 58 pounds per yard.

126,000 pounds 4-inch wrought-iron I beams, 30 pounds per yard.

21,000 pounds T-irons and angle brackets, 3½x3½, 30 pounds per yard.

The above quantities are approximate. About one-fourth of the beams must be delivered within 60 days after date of contract, and the remainder before March 1, 1880. All of these beams must be of first quality, straight, out of wind, and free from flaws, and a portion of them must be cut to exact lengths.

The place of manufacture must be stated and bids must be accompanied with the usual charts issued by manufacturers, giving the guaranteed strength and stiffness of beams.

Full specifications, bills of beams, lengths, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned.

The right to reject all bids that are not deemed satisfactory is reserved. D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

FIVE PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$250,000 Tax Certificates, maturing Sept. 1, 1882; registered.

$500,000 Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase; registered.

$250,000 Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, maturing July 1, 1915; coupon or registered.

All bearing five per cent. interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered (in addition to accrued interest from July 1 on Brooklyn City Bonds) and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the interest of the City. WILLIAM G. STEINMETZ, Comptroller.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Isaac Bernstein, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of October, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the nineteenth day of September, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

s23-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Isaac Bernstein, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1879. WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

s23-1aw3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS O'REILLY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Cornelius O'Reilly, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said Southern District of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the said district.—Dated New-York, September 8th, 1879. MAX WEIL, Assignee.

s9-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—At Morristown, N. J., on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISAAC G. ARNOLD and JACOB O. ARNOLD, of Morristown, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. CHARLES F. AXTELL, Assignee, &c.

s23-1aw3wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA D. FAIR'S NEW LECTURE.
LAURA D. FAIR'S NEW LECTURE.
LAURA D. FAIR'S NEW LECTURE.

LAURA D. FAIR'S

NEW LECTURE. NEW LECTURE. CHIPS FROM CALIFORNIA. CHIPS FROM CALIFORNIA.
CHICKERING HALL. CHICKERING HALL. CHICKERING HALL. CHICKERING HALL.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cts., at Scaifeld's, 839 B'way.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. B'WAY & 28TH-ST. Lessee and Manager ... Mr. MAURICE GRAU. Second week of Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S NEW GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY. TO-NIGHT, (last time,) sumptuous revival of LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. Mlle. PAOLA MARIE in her original character, Clairette. Mlle. ANGELE ... as ... Mlle. LANGE. M. CAPOUL (last time) ... as ... ANGE PITOU. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, also THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Revival and only performances of LA PERICHOLE. CAPOUL (first time) as ... PIQUILLO. PAOLA MARIE (first time) as ... LA PERICHOLE. Saturday, at 1:30, only matinee of LA PERICHOLE. Matinee admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, AT 8. THE NEW OPERA, IN THREE ACTS, SLEEPY HOLLOW. SLEEPY HOLLOW. SLEEPY HOLLOW. CONDUCTOR ... MAX MARETZEK. GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. SECURED SEATS, EXTRA, FIFTY CENTS. FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS. BOXES, $8 AND $6, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN AT THE ACADEMY AND NO. 111 BROADWAY. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, SLEEPY HOLLOW. SATURDAY ... GRAND MATINEE AT 2. SLEEPY HOLLOW.

DALY'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 30TH-ST. Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST PERFORMANCES of NEWPORT and LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM. SATURDAY MATINEE next, last time of NEWPORT. In preparation, a new comedy by Bronson Howard.

DALY'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING next, Sept. 27, Production of AUGUSTIN DALY'S Great drama of the times, DIVORCE, In which Miss HELEN BLYTHE will make her début. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S. PRELIMINARY SEASON.

Sixth and last week of Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND, In C. F. Rowe's new comic drama of WOLFERT'S ROOST. Which will be presented EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Mr. J. T. RAYMOND ... as ... ICHABOD CRANE. Pronounced by press and public the PERFECTION of HUMOROUS CHARACTERIZATION.

CHICKERING HALL. PATTI CONCERTS. Commencing to-morrow, (Wednesday) evening, Sept. 24. Rentrée of the Queen of the concert-room, Mme.

CARLOTTA PATTI,

With Ketten, De Munck, Phelps, Ciampi-Cellaj, Maras. Second concert, FRIDAY. MATINEE SATURDAY. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Sales at the Hall, No. 23 Union-square, and No. 111 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. FOURTH WEEK. E. G. GILMORE ... Lessee and Manager. ENCHANTMENT. The KIRALFY BROTHERS' wondrously beautiful operatic spectacle. Multitudes witness it. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2. PRICES—Orchestra, orchestra circle, front balcony, $1; balcony, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

American Institute Exhibition NOW OPEN.

3D AND 3D AVS. 63D AND 64TH STS.
ELEVATED RAILROAD DEPOT AT ENTRANCE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. B'WAY & 35TH-ST. H. M. S. PINAFORE EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. With Mrs. Haydon Tilla, Misses Marie Harvey, Charlotte Hutchings, Maude Branscombe, and a FULL AND COMPLETE CHORUS. MAGNIFICENT MARINE AQUARIUM. Admission to all, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, 75c. Due notice will be given of the production of THE MERRY TUNERS on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

BOOTH'S. BEGINS AT 8. The new play by Dion Boucicault, RESCUED, OR A GIRL'S ROMANCE. J. Clayton, Rose Coghlan, George Clarke, Ada Gilman, D. Murray, J. Brougham, W. Herbert, A. Billings, G. De Vere. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

HOFELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE. F. W. HOFELE ... Manager. Mr. ISIDORE DAVIDSON, as GRIP, in his thrilling MELODRAMA, entitled BENIGHTED. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST. MR. AND MRS. SANDMANN IN NARCISSE. MONDAY, Sept. 29, HAMLET.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART ... Proprietors. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE. MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.

MUSICAL.

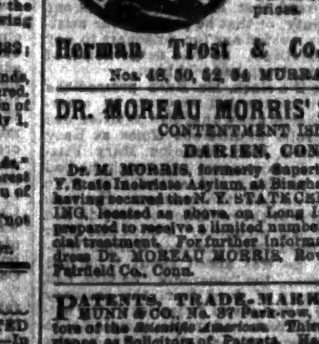
ORGANS.—13 STOPS, 3 SET GOLDEN TONGUE reeds, 5 octaves, 2 knee swells, Walnut case, warranted 6 years, stool and book, ONLY $98. New 7-octave PIANOS, stool, cover, and book, ONLY $143 75. Latest Illustrated Newspaper sent FREE. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

A GERMAN LADY WITH YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching Music in this City would like to meet with a family where her tuition in Music or German would be considered as part or whole payment for the comforts of a home; best of references given and required. Address J. W., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!! ORGANS, $30 upward; PIANOS, $125 upward, not used a year, good as new. NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. HORACE WATERS, Ag't, 40 East 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinner and Tea Sets, &c.



French China, White and Decorated Dinner Sets. English Dinner Sets, from Mintons, Copeland, Wedgwood, Worcester, &c. Also, Sets from Dresden, Berlin, and Sèvres. Blue Canton and richly Decorated Chinese and Japanese Sets. Largest assortment in the United States, for sale at low prices.

Herman Trost & Co., Importers,

Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54 MURRAY-STREET.

DR. MOREAU MORRIS' SANITARIUM, CONTENTMENT ISLAND, DARIEN, CONN.

Dr. M. MORRIS, formerly Superintendent of the N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, (now closed,) having secured the N. Y. STATE CENTENNIAL BUILDING, located as above, on Long Island Sound, is now prepared to receive a limited number of patients for special treatment. For further information, terms, &c., address Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, Rowayton Post Office, Fairfield Co., Conn.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS.—MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, proprietors of the *Scientific American*. Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF GOLD LEAF.—The price of leaf will be advanced on account of advance of labor demanded by the Gold-beaters' Union. DEWITT AUSTIN, President.

FOR DIZZINESS HOP BITTERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANN REESE, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM SMYTH, as Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York; TALCOTT H. RUSSELL, Receiver of the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven; the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, and the National Capital Life Insurance Company of Washington, and others.—To the policy-holders of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, and to all other persons and parties interested in or entitled to share in the distribution of the funds referred to in the decretal order hereinafter referred to: Take notice that the undersigned was in and by the decretal order in this action, having date April 12th, 1879, and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, appointed Referee, and among other matters to ascertain the number of policies issued by said National Life Insurance Company outstanding and in force on the 21st day of October, 1873, the names in which such policies were issued and the persons and parties now entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the securities and funds mentioned in said order, the amount now due and owing upon said policies, the value of the same, and the proportional share which each policy-holder is entitled to in the avails of said securities and funds, and that due proofs thereof are required to be presented to me, the said undersigned, at my office No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and that I shall at my said office sit to hear and receive such proofs daily at twelve o'clock at noon on each week day from the date hereof, until the said 6th day of November next, and thereafter I shall continue such sittings at the same hour and place to receive and take such proofs daily on each week day for three successive months, when the case shall be closed.—New-York, August 4th, 1879. JAMES W. HUSTED, Referee.

JOHN C. PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 344 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au5-law6wTu*

THE SHERIFF ON THE STAND

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

THE INVESTIGATION DRAWING TO A CLOSE—HOW HIS DEPUTIES WERE APPOINTED AND THE INSTRUCTIONS HE GAVE THEM—ABUSES CORRECTED WHEN BROUGHT TO HIS NOTICE—THE MANAGEMENT OF THE JAIL.

There are strong indications that the examination into the charges against Sheriff Reilly is drawing rapidly to a close. The Sheriff was a witness yesterday, occupying the stand the greater part of the day. At the close of the session, his counsel declared that they would be ready to sum up to-morrow if the case could be closed to-day. The prosecution were evidently and avowedly opposed to being hurried, but admitted that they would be able to sum up as early as Monday next. The first witness was Thomas McCann, a confectioner, who had been locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail on three different occasions, for having failed to pay fines imposed upon him; the food given to him while he was in the jail was good and abundant; the cells and corridors were clean and the water-closets were always open. Sheriff Reilly was then called. To Mr. Larocque, who questioned him, he replied that he had been Sheriff since Jan. 1, 1877, having previously, from Jan. 1, 1859, been a Deputy Sheriff during the administration of Sheriff Brennan, up to Jan. 1, 1872; upon entering the Sheriff's place he proceeded to appoint his Deputies, and in this task he endeavored to select the men who in his judgment were best fitted for the business; from each of them he took a bond in $10,000; after their appointment, on Jan. 3 or 4, he desired them to meet him in his office; they came, and he gave them positive instructions that they were to prosecute their business with the utmost courtesy to lawyers and others, and on business principles; he would require them to perform all their duties with integrity and strictly in accordance with the laws; he further informed them that no political or personal considerations would have any weight in keeping them in office unless they obeyed his instructions; he made no other arrangement about the Order of Arrest Department than to appoint Major Quincy as its head, and he was to receive all compensation for services in that department; Major Quincy had filled the place under Sheriff Conner, and was vouched for by Controller Kelly and others; as to complaints of overcharges, he knew of not more than half a dozen about this department that had reached him, and in those cases the overcharges were refunded; he thought that not more than 20 other complaints had been made against other Deputies for overcharges; whenever he heard of such cases, and ascertained that the expenses in court had been too heavy, he instantly had them refunded, and his decisions had always been satisfactory, at least to the plaintiff; in no case had he refused to investigate a complaint; when he assigned Warden Watson to the charge of the jail, he had made inquiries as to his fitness, and Sheriff Conner, his brother-in-law, had recommended him as a man who was competent, and who enforced strict discipline; he had first heard complaints of Warden Watson about 10 days before his suspension; the witness had remonstrated with him, in his private office, about the condition of the jail; hearing that he had come into the jail partly intoxicated, the witness told him that as he was occupying a prominent and responsible position he should not drink liquor to excess, and he would not permit it; then he suspended him, and Watson resigned; the Deputies and the Under-Sheriff were accustomed to consult him on all questions of importance; in his opinion it would not be possible for the Sheriff to attend personally to all the details of business in the office; he had never received any part of the fees or emoluments from the Order of Arrest Department, nor had he expected it; nor was any money ever paid to anybody for his account for or on account of such fees; neither had he received moneys paid to or deducted by Deputies beyond the proportion of legal poundage.

To Commissioner Curtis, he said that in designating his sister as Matron of the jail he did not create a new office, but put her in a place formerly occupied by wives of Wardens; he paid for her services, and she was not a charge upon the County; Deputy Warden Gardner, and afterward Deputy Fitzsimmons, made out the reports of the jail and brought them to the witness; he relied upon their correctness; never knowingly included in the account the name of any person who was able to provide for his own support, and never would permit one penny to be charged over his signature that was not lawful; the affidavits of prisoners as to their ability or inability to support themselves did not come under his observation.

Mr. J. Adriance Bush then took up the witness and went on with the cross-examination. He questioned him as to the reasons which led him to select his Deputies, and it came out that most of them had been personally known to the Sheriff for years before he appointed them. Peter McDermott was made Deputy at the request of Controller Kelly; Charles W. Upham had been appointed at the instance of Senator Wagstaff and others; Matthew Patten had been recommended by Coroner Woltman; Major Quincy was appointed at the suggestion of Controller Kelly, who said he was a competent person, and because his appointment was urged by the Democratic leaders in his district; John Dennett brought a strong recommendation from Mr. "Ben" Wood, who had been a schoolboy with the applicant; D. G. Gale he had known 20 years.

Mr. Bush—Well, did you consider him a good Deputy?

The Sheriff—I'd rather not answer that; I had faith in him, but it failed when I heard of the overcharges made by him, which were complained of by the Bar Association; Gale was suspended six or eight months ago, but an execution or two had lately been issued to him. Mr. Larocque objected to the direction of the questions, when Mr. Bush said he proposed to show that Gale had really never been suspended, and that processes had been issued to him from time to time, almost daily. The Sheriff admitted that he had been getting processes; that he had only been suspended a couple of months, and that he came back because the Sheriff had "done nothing about it;" he had come by the witness's consent; Martin J. Keese, a Deputy, had been recommended by William P. Kirk and the committee of his district; Charles A. Cooper came recommended by ex-Congressman Willis and the Harlem Democrats; John Mulholland was recommended by Alderman Slevin, Rufus Dodge by Coroner Croker and the Democrats of the Eighteenth District, William H. Carroll by Edward Gilon and Fire Commissioner Gorman, Albert R. Rich by Gov. Tilden's private secretary and Mr. Jordan, of the Third National Bank; most of the complaints of overcharges against the Deputies had been made in the first six months of his term of office; the Sheriff said he had learned that the legal fees were under $2 for taking bail in order of arrest; knew that it was 37½ cents; he also knew that services were required in the Order of Arrest Department that were not provided for by law, such as drawing bonds, furnishing a notary public, and other items; when he was a Deputy the charge in the issue of execution, levy, and return was $2 69; there were also poundage charges, expenses incurred in protecting property under execution, cartmen, cost of loading and unloading, in fact, all necessary expenses; there was no charge for draft of advertisement, and he did not know what it was until the charges were brought against him; the "Deputy's compensation" fee was not right unless the lawyer saw fit to give it; if, in making up an account of sales, an overcharge was put in, and he saw it, he would strike it off. The witness did not know of instances where persons had paid money to be kept out of jail; he read the newspapers sometimes, but not often, and did not read that Frederick Freeman, of the Globe Insurance Company, had been living at the Astor House in charge of a Deputy Sheriff; neither did he read that Mr. Haar was kept out of prison by a Deputy, or that he paid for the privilege, or that it was customary for prisoners to pay money for such privileges; he had never heard of such a thing until Mr. Bush had told him.

After a recess, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Bush pressed the cross-examination upon the jail accounts, to ascertain whether the Sheriff knew that Mrs. O'Brien had appeared on the rolls at different times as Katy Mangin, Katie Mangin, Katy Mannion, Mary Fitzgibbons, and Mary Fitzsimmons. Although he had examined all the vouchers, and sworn they were correct, he had not noticed the changes. He then went over the subject of the condition of the jail, and the keeping of the jail accounts; a book had been kept, which was missed about the time Warden Watson left, and when he was asked about it, he had said "it was all right;" the "boarders," he said, had a different assortment of food from the ordinary prisoners—"more luxuries and delicacies;" the witnesses Ireland and Frost had made complaints to him of the management of the jail; Ireland's was scurrilous, and proved to be groundless; he had not spoken to Ireland; Frost's complaint was that he was kept in jail unjustly; in another instance a prisoner made a charge against a keeper, and when the Sheriff brought the keeper and the man who complained together before him, the man admitted that he was mistaken and withdrew the charge. The witness said he discharged W. L. Gardner for neglect of duty in permitting a prisoner to escape. As to the charge that room-rent had been charged, he denied it, but said Tweed had occupied rooms on the first floor and paid $75 a week; he found Tweed in the rooms when he took office; the money went into the jail fund.

The Sheriff continued his testimony under cross-examination with some reluctance when asked whether he considered that the Deputies had carried out his instructions, but he thought they had. He was sorry to say, though, that the Order of Arrest Department had not been conducted properly, and that judgments had been entered against him in consequence; he had been a loser by it. He still retains Major Quincy at its head, but does not allow him to take bonds any longer; he stopped him after April 1, 1879; he thought the charges in Mr. Gale's bill, contained in the charges, were outrageous; he had heard five or six complaints about the Order of Arrest Department, the highest overcharge being $11 75 or $5 75; Major Quincy returned the money.

The time for adjournment having arrived, Mr. Larocque said he hoped the prosecution would be ready to sum up on Wednesday, or as soon thereafter as possible. Mr. Bush said he would need some time to look over the testimony and a chance for rebutting testimony. He would not be ready to sum up before Monday, and in the meantime he wanted to see the testimony. Mr. Bookstaver said that his side would be through to-day, and ready to finish the case immediately.

A BOLD THIEF IN CUSTODY.

A package of cloth shipped to S. S. Fisher lay upon Pier No. 33 North River yesterday, in the custody of the Stonington Steam-ship Line Transportation Company. Edward Thompson, who says he lives at No. 125 Henry-street, was lounging in the vicinity, and he saw the package. He coolly asked John Hurley, a public porter, to take it to No. 202 Greenwich-street. The porter placed it on his hand-cart, and was about to leave the pier, when he was stopped at the gate by a demand for a receipt for the goods. Hurley said he knew nothing about a receipt; he had simply been employed to carry the package for Thompson. Finding himself in danger of arrest, Thompson ran down West-street, but was captured by Officer Brown, of the Steam-boat Squad. In the Tombs Police Court he was remanded for examination.

DENIS COPPERS'S BODY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS ARGUING IN COURT AGAINST ITS BURIAL IN CALVARY.

The body of Dennis Coppers, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, at the country residence of ex-Congressman Morgan Jones, at Moriches, Long Island, has been lying in the receiving-vault of Calvary Cemetery since Aug. 17. It was taken to the cemetery for interment, but the person in charge of the grave-yard refused to allow it to be buried there, and referred the relatives of the dead man to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in this City, for information as to the reasons for his refusal. When these relatives called on Vicar-General Quinn, of this diocese, he told them that the body could not be buried in the consecrated ground of the cemetery—notwithstanding that in 1873 Mr. Coppers had bought a burial-plot there—because Mr. Coppers was a member of the Masonic Order up to the time of his death. When the agent of the cemetery refused to allow the burial to take place, he permitted the body to be placed in the temporary receiving-vault to await a decision as to its final disposition; but on the day when Mr. Coppers's relatives had the interview with Vicar-General Quinn, and while they were anticipating a friendly settlement of their dispute with the Trustees, they received a letter directing them to remove the body from the vault within three days, and threatening that unless they obeyed the order the body would be buried in unconsecrated ground. Upon the receipt of this notice, legal proceedings were begun by Edward, George, and Frederick Coppers, brothers of the dead man, to assert his right to be buried by the side of his mother, wife, sister, and two children, in the burial-plot he bought six years ago. An alternative writ of mandamus was obtained from Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, directing the Trustees of the cemetery to have the body buried in the burial-plot paid for by Mr. Coppers, or to show cause for failing to do so. A temporary injunction was also obtained restraining the Trustees of the cemetery and their agents from removing the body from the receiving-vault and burying it in unconsecrated ground. After many adjournments, a hearing was had yesterday, before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on motions to make the mandamus peremptory and the injunction permanent. The relatives of the dead man were represented by Charles W. Brooke, and the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery by John E. Devlin. In opening his case Mr. Brooke read affidavits which described the circumstances leading to the litigation, and showed that Mr. Coppers had bought a burial-plot in the cemetery and paid $75 for it. Mr. Devlin read an affidavit made by the Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-General, which set forth that by the laws of the Roman Catholic Church non-Catholics and excommunicated persons—including those belonging to the Order of Masons, and other similar secret societies—are excluded from burial in the consecrated ground of Roman Catholic cemeteries. The fact itself that a man is a Mason excommunicates him from the Church. The Roman Pontiff Clement XII. decreed, April 28, 1738, that members of the Order of Masons incurred, *ipso facto*, excommunication. This decree has been confirmed by succeeding Pontiffs. This decree was revered by the Plenary Council held in Baltimore. This law of the Church was publicly known and proclaimed for many years before 1873, when the burial plot was bought, and the affidavit held that the officers in charge of the cemetery had acted in accordance with it, and were upheld by the proper ecclesiastical authorities of the Archdiocese of New-York. Mr. Devlin also read affidavits made by Michael Rowan, Superintendent in charge of the cemetery, and of Hugh Moore, a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and General Superintendent of the cemeteries of that Church. Mr. Moore held that the law of the Church regarding the exclusion of the bodies of Masons from consecrated ground had been openly proclaimed, and generally and publicly known, for many years prior to 1873. In accordance with this well-understood law no member of the Order of Masons would be allowed burial in any of the cemeteries of the Church if it were known that he had been in life a Mason. He added that when a person applied for the "right of burial in any plot" in such a cemetery he was given a receipt for the money paid for such right, but was not given any deed or conveyance of any part of the cemetery. The Trustees of St. Patrick's, owners of the cemetery lands, had never executed or delivered to any one such a deed of any part of a cemetery. A receipt for his money was all a buyer could get. For this reason Mr. Moore held that Dennis Coppers never had any legal title to any plot in Calvary Cemetery, and that if he had ever acquired any equitable or moral right or claim to any part of the cemetery, it must have been subject to the rules and regulations of the cemetery and Church. The Trustees in this case had ordered a grave to be opened for Coppers beside his relatives, and had ordered his burial stopped only when they learned from a newspaper advertisement that he had been a Mason.

The only evidence of title which Mr. Coppers had possessed was a receipt for $75, "being," as the document said, "amount of purchase money of a plot of ground, 8 feet by 8 feet, in Calvary Cemetery." Mr. Brooke argued that Coppers's right to be buried in the plot was absolute, because the $75 was described as "purchase money," and because the receipt described the ground by boundaries and measurements. It must have been intended as a conveyance in full. But even if he had acquired only a right of burial, he was entitled to be buried in the plot. The court in deciding the right of the dead man to burial could have nothing to do with religious or denominational tenets or doctrines, he said, and quoted a number of decisions in support of his assertion. But if it could take cognizance of the ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church, it would not be likely to decide against the plaintiffs, for it was not true that such laws forbade, in this country, the interment of Masons in consecrated ground. The decrees of the Church against Masons were promulgated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for reasons almost entirely political, and were directed to conditions and circumstances that existed in countries and under Governments where temporal and spiritual power of the Church were predominant. It was essential to its maintenance and perpetuity that the Church, through its confessional, should be the repository of the secrets of its members and communicants, and should have the means of preventing men from banding together in secret union, bound by obligations which their consciences would not permit them to reveal even within the sacred precincts of the confessional. For many years men prominent in the history of the Church, devout in the professions of its faith, and honored among its disciples, were among the foremost members and representatives of the Masonic Order; and yet no decree of its councils, no bulls of its Pontiffs declared such membership reprehensible, or even incompatible with the strict profession of its faith. In the eighteenth century, when the rage for secret bandings and political plottings prompted men to decry religion, and to seek a new order out of the chaos of general revolution, the Church hurled her anathemas at all secret societies. The reason had its origin and existence in Europe, and principally in Catholic countries; "it cannot exist here. And, therefore, the Church herself has adopted distinct legislative powers and government for this country." Mr. Brooke next pointed out that Freemasons were not included by the Baltimore Plenary Council of 1866 in the list of those who might be refused burial in a Roman Catholic consecrated burial-ground. "If," said he, "Mr. Coppers was not a Catholic, as he directed in his will that his funeral ceremonies should be performed by a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, the Catholic Church had no ecclesiastical authority over him; he was not susceptible to even constructive excommunication as a Freemason, and he was entitled to burial in Calvary under the decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition, issued in 1859, '* * * it is tolerated by the Holy See that in family plots which are laid out for the families of the Catholic laity the bodies of their non-Catholic relatives by blood and affinity may be buried.'"

Mr. Brooke closed his argument at such a late hour that the argument of Mr. Devlin on behalf of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral was postponed until Monday next.

DEATH OF ROBERT GOELET.

Mr. Robert Goelet, the only brother of Peter Goelet, the wealthy land-owner, died at his residence, No. 857 Broadway, yesterday. Mr. Goelet came of a family which is one of the oldest and most respected in the City. His great-grandfather, John G. Goelet, was a Huguenot who settled in this country soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He arrived in this City in the year 1718, and married the daughter of Jan Cannon, a flourishing merchant, during the reign of William of Orange. His son Peter had a hardware store, distinguished by the sign of the "Golden Key," at No. 48 Hanover-square, now Nos. 113 and 115 Pearl-street, and did a prosperous business. Mr. Goelet's father followed the same business at the old stand for many years. He was a large land-owner, his property consisting of the "Goelet farm," on part of which Mr. Peter Goelet's residence now stands, at Broadway and Nineteenth-street.

OPENING THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

When President Ewen McIntyre entered the lecture-room of the College of Pharmacy, in East Twenty-third-street, last evening, the 300 students who had assembled greeted him with a storm of applause. The cheering and stamping were renewed when Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Walter De F. Day, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica; Dr. P. W. Bedford, Professor of Pharmacy; Prof. Charles Froebel, who is at the head of the Department of Analytical Chemistry, and D. Hays, one of the Trustees, followed the President and took seats upon the platform. It was the opening of the Winter lecture course of the college, and of the fiftieth course in its history. The lecturer was Prof. Bedford, who traced the history of pharmacy and defined the duties of the modern pharmacist. After receiving from Dr. Day an outline of the course of studies for the year, the students were dismissed.

WORK FOR A GRAND JURY.

IN PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.—THE HUDSON ABDUCTION AND THE DRINGER CASE.

The September term of the Passaic County (N. J.) courts begin to-day in Paterson. The Grand Jury will have two cases of homicide to investigate—the killing of Alfred Osborne by John Hartley, in Paterson, a few months ago, and the death of John King at the hands of Abram Brewer, at Passaic, on Saturday night. Another very serious matter that will engage the attention of the Grand Jury is the attempted abduction of Henry A. Hudson, of Delawanna, in Passaic County, by Pinkerton's detectives, at the instigation of ex-Sheriff Conner, on a surrender by the straw bail taken by Conner. Judgment having been obtained against Hudson by default, in a civil suit in this City, he was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail, to remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the judgment should be paid. The Sheriff's Deputies released him on bail, two professional straw-bail men, known to the deputies to be such, being accepted by them as security. Hudson's judgment creditor then held Conner responsible for the debt, as Hudson was not to be found in the State. Conner tried repeatedly to capture Hudson, but did not succeed, and a few days ago he employed Pinkerton's detectives to get him from New-Jersey into New-York. Robert Allan Pinkerton went to Hudson's house with a Bergen County constable and laid forcible hands on Hudson, declaring his intention to take him at all hazards. He was resisted, and the party afterward went to Paterson, where Pinkerton was arrested for assault and battery, his right to arrest Hudson being denied. He gave bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury, which meets to-day, and it is expected that the matter will be investigated by that body. If Pinkerton is indicted, the case will be carried up to to the Supreme Court, in order that there may be an authoritative adjudication of the question whether a defendant can be arrested upon a bond given to a Sheriff in another State. Attorney-General Schoonmaker, of this State, has said that he would give the New-York officers no assistance in their attempts to arrest Hudson on such a document. It is understood that if no indictment is found, ex-Sheriff Conner will very naturally regard such non-action as a vindication of his efforts to seize Hudson in New-Jersey, and will make a more determined effort than ever to effect his abduction from New-Jersey. Hudson has been advised to resist any such attempt to the utmost.

Another matter that is expected to come before this term of court is the interminable Dringer case. In April, 1876, an injunction was laid on Sigmund Dringer's transaction of business in Paterson on complaint of Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, who alleged that Dringer had defrauded the Erie in the purchase of old iron and other materials from the road. A few days afterward, Cornelius G. Van Houten and William Hickling made affidavit that Dringer had violated the injunction, and an attachment was issued against him for contempt, but nothing ever came of it. The whole matter was investigated by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, who decided that the charges of fraud were not sustained. Then Van Houten and Hickling and William Collier, a rival dealer in old iron, were indicted by the Passaic County Grand Jury for conspiracy to ruin Dringer. Courtlandt Parker, the counsel of the Erie, had the indictment removed to the Supreme Court, on a motion to quash. The court refused to quash, and sent it down to the Circuit Court to be tried by a struck jury, and it is not down for trial at this term. In the meantime, the Court of Errors and Appeals has reversed the Vice-Chancellor's decision, and Dringer is trying to get a new hearing. The trial of the indictment against Van Houten and Hickling is expected to be virtually a review of the whole case. Collier, the third defendant, is in Canada, and is likely to stay there until after this trial.

LIQUOR-DEALERS INDICTED.

ACTION OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY (N. J.) GRAND JURY—NEWARK CITIZENS PLEAD GUILTY.

An unexpected result of the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Camp Skillman, Somerset County, was made public in Newark last evening. The expectation that a large beer-drinking crowd would be attracted to the camp-grounds by the presence of the veterans induced enterprising business men from all parts of the State of New-Jersey to erect drinking booths within the inclosure. Among these were several well-known residents of Newark. It is stated that for years past Judge Dalrymple, the presiding Judge of Somerset County Circuit, has refused to grant liquor licenses, and that in that county beer can be procured only in quantities larger than a quart. The presence of these unlicensed beer-sellers on the grounds of Camp Skillman was, therefore, a scandal which the county authorities could not let pass without notice. So it happened that the first thing the Grand Jurors did after taking the oath of office was to investigate the cases of these violators of the State Excise law. The gentlemen who set up the booths conceived that the licenses granted to them by the United States Revenue authorities would protect them in their traffic, but the Grand Jurors took a different view of it, and against every one who had engaged in the business a bill of indictment was found. The whole proceeding was, however, conducted so quietly that until a Deputy Sheriff from Somerset County presented to Justice Amzi Dean, in Newark, yesterday, for his counter-signature a number of bench warrants calling for the arrest of several Newark gentlemen, no one suspected what had been done. Armed with the bench warrants, the Deputy Sheriff visited a number of the Newark saloon-keepers, and they accompanied him to Somerville. They were arraigned on indictments charging them with violation of the State Liquor laws, and it is stated pleaded guilty. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow morning. Among those thus arraigned was Commissioner Smith, of the Newark Excise Board. They will probably escape with a fine, but the payment of a fine will doubtless be regarded by them as a double punishment, in view of the fact that they lost money at their booths.

SCHAEFER AND SLOSSON TO PLAY.

A GAME OF 3,000 POINTS FOR $2,000 A SIDE.

George F. Slosson, who has been trying for some time to secure an opportunity to play Jacob Schaefer, holder of the Brunswick emblem of the billiard championship of the world, has promptly accepted, in the following note, the champion's suggestion that the stakes should be increased and the game lengthened to 3,000 points:

In reference to the proposition of this date made by Jacob Schaefer, permit to say that it suits me. I will agree to increase the number of points to 3,000, 1,000 to be played each night, and also to increase the stake from $500 a side to $2,000 a side. I will meet Mr. Schaefer or his representative at the *Clipper* office at 12 o'clock on the 24th inst. to deposit the forfeit, which I suggest shall be one-half of the main stake, or $1,000 a side, and to toss for choice of table, and make all other needful preparations, including the choice of a final stakeholder, to whom shall be paid the receipts of the match from its beginning to its close, at which time the full amount, less the expense of the match, shall be paid over to the winner, together with the $4,000 in stake money. GEORGE F. SLOSSON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1879.

It will be seen that the conditions under which the game is to be played are similar to those of the proposed Schaefer-Sexton match of 1878, which failed to be played because of a misunderstanding. The game will be for a larger stake than any ever played before in America, outside of the great match between John Seereiter and Michael Phelan for $5,000 a side, played in 1859, and won by Phelan. It will also, without question, be the most important, and probably the most interesting, game ever played, not excepting the closing game of the Brunswick tournament of last Winter, which was the most brilliant on record. Slosson is elated at the successful termination of the negotiations for the match. Both men are in fine playing form, Slosson being stronger at "nursing" than ever before in his life. The match will be played in the latter part of October, the place and date to be decided at the meeting of the experts to-morrow.

WORK ON THE TUNNEL RESUMED.

On application made by Col. Henry S. White, counsel for the Hudson River Tunnel Company, Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, yesterday dissolved the injunction secured against the Tunnel Company by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The injunction was obtained in 1874, and it prevented the company from going on with its work at the foot of Fifteenth-street, Jersey City, until it had made compensation to the railroad company, which owned the ground on which work was begun. Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court fixed the railroad company's damages at $13,000. That amount has now been paid by the tunnel company, and the last legal obstacle to the prosecution of its enterprise has been removed. For the past week gangs of men have been engaged removing the débris from the mouth of the shaft sunk at Fifteenth-street, and to-day work will be resumed.

THE PRODUCE MARKET STILL EXCITED.

The produce market yesterday was very much excited. There was a heavy trade in wheat, mainly the Winter grades, at an advance of 3 to 5 cents per bushel, chiefly on speculation, although the export demand was more liberal. Spring wheat was fairly active, and from 3 to 4 cents per bushel higher. The fluctuations in prices during the afternoon were frequent and sharp, but the closing quotations were well up to the highest figures of the day. The Western advices were of higher and excited markets. Cable advices reported higher prices abroad. Corn was from 1 to 2 cents per bushel higher, and active. Oats were in good demand at an advance of 1 and 2 cents per bushel. Provisions were higher and unsettled, though fairly active. Grain freights were firmer but somewhat irregular.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Manhattan Beach Hotel closes for the season this evening.

The Greenback-Labor organizations are to be addressed by F. M. Fogg, of Maine, and F. W. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening.

Richard Corliss, a sailor belonging to the Cunard steam-ship Scythia, while engaged in painting the side of the vessel, yesterday, at Pier No. 40 North River, fell overboard and was drowned.

Michael Schaff, a native of Germany, while asleep in a chair at an open window of his residence, No. 237 West Sixtieth-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, fell out of the window and was instantly killed.

While leading a horse along Eleventh-avenue yesterday, William Hickey, aged 10 years, of No. 502 West Twenty-sixth-street, was kicked in the head and badly hurt. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Charles McDermott, at No. 647 Greenwich-street, clerk in the employ of Van Valkenburg & Leavitt, at No. 21 Leonard-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of the premises from the fifth to the fourth floor. He was very seriously injured.

The Cooper Union Free Schools will open Oct. 1. Many of the classes are already full, but there are still vacancies in the classes of algebra, geometry, the higher mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy, industrial drawing, and modeling in clay.

Three gentlemen largely interested in the manufacture of silk lace, edgings, insertions, &c., are said to be making preparations for the transportation from Switzerland of 300 Swiss lace-weavers, with their families, whom they propose to colonize in some eligible place near New-York.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-seven passengers have been landed at Castle Garden since last Saturday, as follows: By the Celtic, from Liverpool, 537; by the Arizona, from Liverpool, 340; by the England, from Liverpool, 317; by the Devonia, from Glasgow, 506, and by the Denmark, from London, 77.

Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, reported at the Central Office yesterday that between 11 P. M. on Saturday and 5 A. M. Sunday, some unknown thieves entered the fancy goods store of Louis Lisle, at No. 476 Third-avenue, by forcing open a back door, and carried off goods valued at $128.

Joseph Brown, mate of the bark Doris Eckhoff, was arrested yesterday on a charge of brutally assaulting a seaman named Domingo Oshello, on the high seas, during the voyage from Cadiz to this port. United States Commissioner Shields committed the prisoner, in default of $1,000 bail, to await examination to-day.

William Connery, of No. 1,484 Second-avenue, was stabbed in the left breast on Sunday night, during a fight on the corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, by Michael Tarrant, of No. 157 West Fifty-first-street. The wound is not fatal. Tarrant was committed, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to await the recovery of his victim.

Both the old elevated railroad companies made a formal transfer yesterday of their construction business to the new Manhattan Company, which places both the operating and construction departments of the roads under the control of the combination. The Metropolitan Line will be opened for travel as far as One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to-morrow.

Ann Flynn, aged 40, of No. 7 Norfolk-street, who was seized with an apoplectic fit while scrubbing, on Saturday, at No. 254 Grand-street, died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital. In her possession were found two bank-books, one showing a deposit of $150 in the Bowery Savings Bank, and the other a balance of $1,100 to her credit in the Manhattan Savings Institution.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Fulton-Street Prayer-meeting is to be celebrated at the Middle Dutch Church, Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, to-day at noon. Ten-minute speeches are to be made by the Rev. Drs. E. P. Rogers, Charles R. Baker, S. A. Ort, S. Irenæus Prime, and Charles N. Sims, Prof. Edward Payson Thwing, and others. Samuel B. Schieffelin is to deliver an address.

While Timothy Murphy, of No. 126 Cherry-street, was crossing the street in front of No. 138 Cherry-street, yesterday morning, he was knocked down and run over by a lager-beer wagon driven by John Waekesser, of No. 172 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn. He was so badly injured that he died soon after being removed to the Oak-Street Police Station. Waekesser was detained to await the action of the Coroner.

The Guion steam-ship Arizona, which arrived late Sunday evening, has made another fast passage, the time occupied in crossing from Queenstown having been but 7 days and 16 hours. Two steamers sailed from Liverpool 48 hours in advance of the Arizona. One of these arrived on Sunday morning, and the other was not reported until yesterday. The Arizona is now conceded to be the fastest ocean steamer afloat.

Frederick Burfiend, of No. 1,351 Broadway, indicted for violation of the Excise law in June last, pleaded guilty, and, on promising not to offend again, had his sentence suspended. He was recently arrested for a similar offense, and a bench warrant was issued for him. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday he was fined $100. Judge Gildersleeve told him that a repetition of his offense would insure him a term in the Penitentiary.

The newly-organized Congregational Club of New-York and vicinity held its first general meeting at Delmonico's last night. A collation was served early in the evening, and afterward informal addresses were made by representatives of similar organizations in other parts of the country. The attendance was good, and the club, which has for its chief aim the promotion of social intercourse among Congregationalists, begins its career with signs of vigor.

The steam-ship Denmark, of the National Line, which arrived from London yesterday, passed a full-rigged ship ashore among the rocks on the English coast, while going down the Channel, on the morning of the 8th. The steamer stood in toward the shore, and hove to. A boat was lowered, and, under the command of the first officer it was rowed to the sailing vessel, which proved to be the Marion, of Liverpool. No assistance was required, and the boat returned to the Denmark, which resumed her course.

Simon Hanberg, a butcher, and Max Haffler, cigar-maker, were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of having continually robbed the cigar factory of Daniel Newmark, No. 323 East Seventy-fourth-street, during the past year. Hanberg admitted that he had sold cigars with which he said he had been supplied by Haffler, who worked in Newmark's factory. The prisoners were remanded until this morning to enable Capt. Gunner to arrest other persons suspected of complicity in the robberies.

Walter W. Marshall, of Nos. 54 and 56 Worth-street, saw George Wilson stealing a bundle of towels from a truck yesterday. Wilson ran away, but was captured by Officer Clark, of the Fifth Precinct, who brought him to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Morgan committed him to await trial for larceny. While Clark was conducting his prisoner to the City Prison, the man suddenly wheeled around, struck him in the face, and ran away. He was pursued in the street by the officer and a crowd of excited citizens, and was captured after a long chase, and locked up.

Michael Dorsey was sent to State Prison some three years ago, and after his conviction his wife went to live with Patrick Tighe, at No. 186 Ludlow-street. Dorsey was released in August. Learning on Sunday night where his wife was, he sought Tighe, and found him yesterday morning just before daybreak. The men quarreled, and Dorsey drew a shoe-maker's knife and stabbed Tighe in the left shoulder. Detective Wade, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Dorsey, and in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Duffy held him to await trial for felonious assault.

Joseph B. Cornell, a tramp, was arrested for intoxication on Sunday by Officer Warren, of the Fifteenth Precinct. At the Mercer-Street Station-house two boxes containing draughtsmen's implements were found in his possession, and as they were marked Abraham Goldstein, No. 264 Canal-street, and there were splinters of glass inside the boxes, Officer Warren went to Canal-street and ascertained that a show-case had been broken, and that these boxes of drawing implements were stolen. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Flammer held Cornell in $1,500 to answer a charge of burglary.

BROOKLYN.

Only 7,000 persons availed themselves of the public baths last week.

The residence of Augustus Lubbers, corner of Greenpoint-avenue and West-street, was entered by thieves early yesterday morning and robbed of property valued at $235.

The body of Patrick Miles, who has been missing from his home, at No. 176 Smith-street, since Friday last, was found yesterday morning in the Gowanus Canal. It is supposed that Miles was accidentally drowned.

Mrs. Ellen A. Murphy, wife of Under Sheriff Thomas Murphy, died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, No. 165 Cumberland-street. Death resulted from disease of the heart.

Sanitary Superintendent Raymond has made a report to the Board of Health exonerating Ambulance Surgeon Plympton from the blame attached to him by the Coroner's jury who heard Abraham Stoothoff's ante-mortem statement. Stoothoff, who is still alive, fell out of a window in the lodging-room of the Second Precinct Station-house, and injured his spine. Dr. Raymond asserts that at the time Ambulance Surgeon Plympton was called the injury had not developed itself, and gives this as a reason why the man was put in a cell and not taken to the hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Companies F and D, of the Sixteenth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., were at Mersemere Rifle Range, Yonkers, yesterday, for rifle practice. They were under the direction of Capt. Abram Jones, of Sing Sing.

To-morrow the twenty-third annual Fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Town of Yorktown will commence at Crom Pond, in that town. It will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday, and on the latter day the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the annual address.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner John Stanch, from New-York, laden with lumber, sprang a leak on Sunday, and ran ashore at Mott's Point, Hempstead Harbor, for repairs.

The thirty-eighth annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society begins at Mineola to-day, and continues to-morrow and Thursday. Large premiums have been offered in the classes for horses.

The Ravenswood Athletic Club will hold its first annual Fall games, open to all amateurs, on the club grounds, Ravenswood, close by the steam-boat landing at Astoria, on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of the late Cornelius Walsh will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, to-morrow.

Amadeus Leo, of the Christian Brothers, of Baltimore, died at St. Patrick's Hospital, Newark, yesterday, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Thomas Moore died at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, on Friday, of injuries inflicted by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

The recent fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society was financially as well as otherwise the most successful ever held by the society.

The Newark tax ordinance of this year calls for $1,444,550, of which $687,350 is for current expenses, and $447,200 for interest on the bonded debt.

John Hall, a tramp, limped into the Second Precinct Station-house, in Jersey City, Sunday night, and asked to be sent to the City Hospital. He said that he had been pushed from an Erie Railway train at Callicoon, N. Y., and that the locomotive wheels had cut off three of his toes. He was sent to the hospital.

Colin Skinner, Treasurer of the colored church at Orange, was tried in the Court of Special Sessions, at Newark, yesterday, for larceny, in stealing chickens. The court said that it had felt inclined to acquit the prisoner until it had heard his evidence in his own behalf; this evidence, it thought, left no doubt of his guilt.

The Soldiers' Home at Newark was visited and inspected yesterday by Gen. William Ward and Drs. Youngelove and McNeil, on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic. The committee was received at the Home by Superintendent Rogers and ex-Govs. Marcus L. Ward and William A. Newell and Mr. Veghte, of the Board of Trustees. They found the Home in good condition, and the inmates well fed, well clad, contented, and comfortable.

AID FOR THE MULE SPINNERS.

A meeting of Socialists was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of raising money to aid the striking mule spinners of Fall River in holding out. Mr. John Swinton presided, and made a speech against the "fungus growth of millionaires," and said the orator who compared Fall River to Sodom greatly slandered the latter place. He contrasted the luxury of living which the defaulters, Chace, Hathaway, and Stickney enjoyed, to the poverty of their real victims, the "dehumanized laboring men and women of Fall River, who, instead of homes, have nothing but 'quarters' to live in, so called because they don't furnish to their human occupants more than a quarter of the shelter which the rich man's stables gave his horses." Messrs. John Keeney, Samuel Barker, and William Medley, three of the committee sent out by the strikers to solicit aid, then addressed the audience in behalf of the 1,100 strikers and those dependent on them for support, showing that it required $2,500 every week to keep them in bread and butter alone. The hat was then passed around, and $60 was collected. Twenty dollars was raised in the same place Saturday evening for the strikers, and at a concert at Jones's Wood on Sunday, $90, making, in all, $170. The meeting then adjourned.

A LITTLE BOY MISSING.

Hugh F. McAllister, a clerk, of No. 2,428 First-avenue, reported to Capt. Dickson, at the Central Office, yesterday, that his son Philip, aged 4 years and 9 months, disappeared on Saturday, and that he believed that he had been drowned or kidnapped. About 5 P. M. on Saturday the boy went to play in a vacant lot at the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, with three other boys, who say that they left him digging holes in the ground, about dusk. Mr. McAllister bases his suspicion that his child has been abducted on the fact that a band of Italian musicians who employ little children to collect stale beer for them in cans had taken a fancy to Philip. Last June, Philip, who is adventurous and precocious, was nearly drowned in the Harlem River while playing truant. He is handsome and intelligent, and he wore striped linen pantaloons and a check-pattern cotton waist. His mother is dying of consumption, and the loss of her boy causes her great anxiety.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Rutter and son, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Nicholls and son, J. L. Keith, H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams and daughter, Gilbert Turner, Mr. and Mrs. McAlpine and daughter, W. R. Francis, E. H. Dean, Miss Guion, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Parker, James Shindler, R. H. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ward and three children, Mr. Crosby, L. C. Stebbins, Miss Connon, J. R. Moffatt, Mrs. H. Staats, Miss Talman, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dennison, Mrs. R. T. Rush, Miss V. L. Hall, R. W. Adams, G. and R. Deacon, S. Makin, E. De Renne, J. Edelsheim, Mr. Bishop, G. E. Lewis, the Rev. and Mrs. R. Herford and daughter, Mr. J. McLatchie, E. Lawlor, Mr. Devitt, John Edge, Mr. Magee, Miss Gill, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Ida Washington, W. Schramm, Mr. Jansson, Mr. Holliday, G. T. Coverly, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hulin, Mrs. Norwell, Mrs. E. Lewis, Mr. Norwell, Miss E. Norwell, J. N. and J. K. Paulding, S. T. Wellman, G. H. Carroll, Mrs. W. H. Power and three children, the Rev. C. A. Stoddard, Mrs. S. R. Ward, Mr. Locakik, G. Kirk, J. Lee, Stephen B. Guion, Mrs. T. Beals, E. C. and Miss Benedict, T. Perkins, Capt. Nicholls, James Harding, Mr. Vose, Robert Davis, James Daley, Patrick O'Reilly, Felix Donnelly, Thomas Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Doran, G. Roberts, J. T. Smith, Miss Mary A. Price, Mrs. Taylor and family, William Bridges, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Pope, Mr. and Mrs. John Keery and two children, Miss Clara Entwistle, Miss Crabtree, Mrs. and Miss Barnes, Mr. Hyde, T. Finden, Mr. Verner, Miss E. Barnes, Mr. Palmer and family, A. W. Sellars, William Kershaw, William Purcell, John Taylor, Miss McGoony, Mrs. Ann Cranston and daughter, Miss Marion Schofield, Arthur Dyke, J. J. Hurney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Slattery, Miss Irwin, Miss Davies, Mr. Towell, Miss Hovenden, Samuel Forsyth, William Pople, William Hartley, Jesse Toole, Miss Mary A. Schofield, Mr. Hescox, Mrs. B. Lloyd, John Hamilton, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Price, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mr. and Mrs. James Monaghan, Miss H. Brian, Misses Anna and Inga Galawoust, James Fox, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ulmann, Mrs. Lambert, Miss McQueen, Mr. Lambert, Joseph Roberts, Mr. Miriams and family, Miss Magowly.

In steam-ship Devonia, from Glasgow.—Prof. J. V. N. and Mrs. E. A. Standish, Dr. Schaff, the Rev. George and Mrs. Harris, Prof. J. White, Prof. G. H. Palmer, Mr. and Miss Wright, J. R. and Mrs. Cummings, S. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. Hackett, Miss Shearer, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Turner, John W. Brooks, L. Tabraham, Charles F. and Mrs. Stott, W. S. Stevens, D. H. Blackman, James W. Halstead, Miss H. H. Paddock, Mrs. M. E. Crowell, S. Crowell, John McDougall, F. A. Smith, W. R. Youree, C. F. Greswold, Mrs. Ella E. Carle, John and Miss Horner, Miss Annie Horner, Mrs. F. R. Hubbard, Charles and Mrs. Hope, Miss Catherine Mercer, John G. and Mrs. White, Mrs. C. A. Merton, William Stanfield, Mrs. Greer, Allan McPherson, D. and F. Hart, Miss M. McMeekin, Peter H. and Mrs. Petersen, Mr. McNamara, J. M. MacDonald, John and Mrs. Jamieson, John H. Smith, C. E. Gassett, D. H. Belknap, Miss M. E. Hardwick, G. P. Davenport, Mr. McEwan, C. H. Hardwick, Neil Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Beach, W. W. McFarlane, Henry Albe, Mrs. Alexander Millar and infant, the Rev. J. and Master Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr., Mrs., and Miss McCulloch, Mrs. Lombard and child, Misses J. A. and E. B. Shortridge, Mrs. J. Cumnock, Orlando Gracean, Miss Gillespie, Miss Eliza Mosure, the Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Thomas, William L. Cook, Mrs. J. McKinlay, Thomas Millar, G. and W. Symmers, G. Wilson.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Mrs. and Miss Window, Miss H. H. Window, T. G. Window, J. R. Malone, A. Reade, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, child, and infant, Mrs. Niven and two children, A. Pickston, W. E. Outwaite, J. Smith, C. C. Burgwin, O. W. Graves, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Smith, Miss Ida Busse, Miss and the Rev. J. Gernley, Prof. A. M. Elliott, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Kemsley, O. D. Master E. and Miss H. L. Seymour, the Rev. J. Ward, C. L. McAlpine, Col. Todd, H. J. Overman, Miss Williams, Prof. and Mrs. Babcock, T. P. and Mrs. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Hooper, Miss Orr, E. A. Anderson, Thomas Matsiles, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, W. S. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, E. Smith, Mrs. and P. J. Applegate, Masters W. F. and B. Appleyard, Miss C. Farrell, Mrs. Blackham, A. F. Bryan, John C. Williams, W. R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad and infant, Master Conrad, Miss M. E. Cleary, Miss Gaylord, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, George and Mrs. Crummack and two infants, Miss A. Crummack, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, two children, and infant, Mrs. De Forrest, Miss L. Rossin, Miss Nash, W. V. Plunkett, Mrs. Thompson.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

SEPT. 22.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. Sold only in cans.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:49 | Sun sets....5:56 | Moon sets...11:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A.M. Sandy Hook...1:01 | A.M. Gov. Island...1:50 | A.M. Hell Gate...3:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Hatteras, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Wyoming, Murray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Schiller, (Ger.,) Feldjuch, Hamburg, Watson, Teel & Co.; Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Deutschland, Roper, Antwerp, Hermann Koop & Co.

Barks Crescent, Buland, Mobile, S. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Sam, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Frithjof, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Nile, Gordon, Georgetown, Dem., Francis W. Whitney; Favorita, McDonald, Point-a-Pitre, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Belle of the Bay, Watson, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie.

Schrs. R. Young, Cotton, Boston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Worden & Evans, Primrose, Philadelphia, W. Chalmers; Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Moses B. Bramhall, O'Donnell, Savannah, Evans Ball & Co.; Hero, Bakes, Boston, C. F. Robbins; A. E. Valentine, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., James A. Van Brunt.

Sloop Native, Jayne, New-Haven, H. B. Doyle.

Barges E. A. Mancely, Smith, Perth Amboy, New-York Lighterage Co.; Berlyn, Vende Reich, Perth Amboy, New-York Lighterage Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Strathmore, (Br.,) Rowell, London Sept. 5, Cardiff 10th, in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Sept. 12, Moville 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Sept. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Zeeland, (Belg.,) Fleherty, Antwerp Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to P. Wright & Sons.

Ship Golden Rule, (of Boston,) Lewis, Hong Kong 126 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to H. E. Moring & Co.

Ship Framted, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Baddeck, C. B., 10 ds., with 1,300 tons plaster to Gustavus Isaac—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Draga D., (Aust.,) Baccarich, Leith 35 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Havre, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hood, Hantsport 11 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Dronning Louise, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Ave Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Flaro, Bordeaux 38 ds., in ballast to Dassori, Streebia & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Slavia, (Aust.,) Babinovich, Cape de Verdes 37 ds., in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Achille F., (Aust.,) Paracich, Waterford 35 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Evanell, (of Stockton,) Eichborn, Cape Town 50 ds., with wool to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Souvenir, (Norw.,) Andreasen, St. Nazaire 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Thor, (Norw.,) Jensen, Antwerp 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alma, (Norw.,) Falkenburg, Havre 41 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, (of Philadelphia,) Phelan, Havana Sept. 9, with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Amor, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Limerick 36 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Transit, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Owen, Dunkirk 38 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Charles Cox, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Cox, Cette 47 ds., via Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Brig Confiance, (Fr.,) Janvier, Point-a-Pitre 14 ds., in ballast to Casado, Crooks & Raynaud.

Brig Dauphin, (Hayt.,) Rex, Miragoane Aug. 26, with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to C. A. Van Bopple.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, E.N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, fresh, N.E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Asdrubal, for Naples; Albemarle, for Lewes.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Franconia, for Portland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Forest Belle, (Br.,) Walker, from Bristol, which arr. 21st and anchored at Sandy Hook, came up this P.M.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, from Providence, ran ashore on the upper end of Blackwell's Island this A. M., (22d,) and will come off at high water without damage.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 24, lat. 48 23, lon. 27 15, ship Meriam, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth.

Sept. 8, no lat. &c., ship Albertine, (Br.,) from the Downs for Quebec, 17 ds. out.

Sept. 20, off Nantucket Shoals, bark Angval, (Norw.,) from Honfleur for New-York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Sept. 22, 1879.

The first-class black spar buoy No. 12, off Eaton's Point, Long Island Sound, has been shifted to the northward of its former position. Its present bearings (magnetic) are: Lloyd's Point, W. by S. ¾ S.; Eaton's Neck Light-house, S. by W.; Crane Neck, E. by S. It stands in 3½ fathoms of water.

J. M. B. CLITZ,
Commodore United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

FOREIGN PORTS.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 20.—The steam-ship Enterprise, (U. S.,) arr. here to-day.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Sld. 19th inst., Carrie E. Long, Toronto, Rosenberg, Kathinka, latter for New-Orleans; E. W. Merriam, for Delaware River; Pacific; 20th inst., Harry Bailey, Harriet Campbell, Rhine, Johann Benjamin, all for New-York; P. A. Munch, for Baltimore; Kate Cann, Magnolia, Capt. Pint, last two for Delaware River; Charlie Hickman, Anna Camp, Natvig, War Spirit, Spartan; 21st inst., L. F. Munson, Americitia; 22d inst., Excepta.

Arr. 21st inst., Landseen, Jacob Aal, Leon Veneto, Tivoli, Elena, Olga T., Ernst Dreyer; 22d inst., Fanny L. Cann, Ellen Holt, Catholla, last four at Deal; Marie, Capt. Taarvig, Glitner, Kraljevica, Pathfinder.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The steam-ship Glenluia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilcox, from New-York Sept. 10, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Milanese, (Br.,) Capt. Dewdney, from Boston Sept. 7, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Ossian, (Br.,) Capt. Butchart, from Montreal Sept. 3, and Quebec 5th, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Viking, (Br.,) Capt. Seager, from Montreal Sept. 3, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—The steam-ship Euclid, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Baltimore Sept. 6, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Rigby, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Baltimore, Capt. Hellmers, from Baltimore Sept. 6, arr. here to-day, on her way to Bremen.

GLASGOW, Sept. 22.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from New-York Sept. 11, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

LARNE, Sept. 22.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. hence at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

MOVILLE, Sept. 22.—The Allan Line steam-ship Waldensian, Capt. Le Gallais, from Montreal Sept. 8, arr. here to-day, on her way to Glasgow.

The steam-ship Elphinstone, (Br.,) Capt. Beal, from New-York Aug. 30, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Linhope, (Br.,) Capt. Blacklaw, from New-York Sept. 6, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Horace, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from Baltimore Sept. 3, has arr. at Rouen.

The steam-ship Vanguard, (Br.,) Capt. Gall, from New-Orleans Aug. 30, has arr. at Rouen.

The steam-ship Tiara, (Br.,) Capt. Bethel, from New-York Aug. 30, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Bessarabia, (Br.,) Capt. Corkey, from New-York Sept. 1, arr. at Bordeaux on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship Meath, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Baltimore Sept. 3, arr. at Havre on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship Foscolo, (Br.,) Capt. Salmon, from New-York Aug. 31, arr. at Rouen on the 19th inst.

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14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.

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COSTUME OPENING.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st.,

INVITE THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC TO THEIR FALL OPENING OF

COSTUMES AND MILLINERY

ON

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

SEPT. 24 AND 25, 1879.

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BONNETS, ROUND HATS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING,

AND

NOVELTIES

IN FRINGES, [illegible], AND BUTTONS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 24 AND 25.

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AND

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